The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1877. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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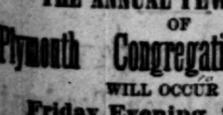
OF
Plymouth Congregational Church,
WILL OCCUR ON
Friday Evening, 30th inst.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.

SIGHT



PRICELESS

The Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Sherwood School Furniture Company will be held at their office, [illegible] Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill., Tuesday, April 10, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, [illegible]

Chicago, March 26, 1877. J. G. COLEMAN, Secretary.

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W. A. SIMPSON & CO.

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Foreign Exchange bought and sold. City and County Orders and Vouchers bought or money advanced on same. Rents discounted and money loaned on mortgage and warehouse receipts. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Bank Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

7 PER CENT.

We have $32,000 more to loan at 7 per cent on choice inside improved property. One sum of $12,000, two of $10,000 each, or one of $20,000. Decision at once. Also other amounts.
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Rooms 11 and 12, 102 Washington-st.

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At Lowest Market Rates on Choice Inside Property.
JOHN G. SHORTALL,
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GOOD NOTES. LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS WANTED.

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ONLY ELEVEN DAYS MORE To Buy Choice Books

From the RETAIL STOCK of Miscellaneous and Medical Books of
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO.,
At 113 & 115 State-st.,
At less than Wholesale Prices at PRIVATE SALE.
40 per cent Discount on all Miscellaneous Books.
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Good energetic men to sell the celebrated Pocket Counterfeit Coin Detector, the best selling article in the market.
MEYER & BOESEN,
92 Dearborn-st. and 435 North Clark-st.

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The undersigned will sell half interest or the whole of the above first-class street-railroad at a bargain. For full particulars apply to
A. J. COOPER,
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REMOVAL.

We have removed our State-st. Retail Store to
108 MADISON-ST.,
Where we will be pleased to see our old customers and those wishing any kind of
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LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting of the Republican City Convention.

Renomination of Mayor Heath After an Exciting Contest.

The Ticket Completed by Messrs. Larrabee, Tuthill, and Butz.

An Excellent Town Ticket Nominated on the South Side.

The Democracy Trying to Get into Shape for the Approaching Contest.

They Appreciate the Fact that the German Voters Are Not with Them.

A Lively Time in the Second Ward—A Queer Character Given to Vierling.

A Protest Against Hildreth—Cannon Repudiated—Smith on the Stump.

THE CITY CONVENTION.

HEATH THE WINNER.

The Republican City Convention met yesterday morning in McCormick Hall. Nobody gazing on the assembly could have failed to contrast it with the crowd that filled the North Side Turner-Hall last Saturday, to the infinite disadvantage of the latter.

The Convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock, half-an-hour earlier than anybody supposed it would be, by Col. Abner L. Taylor.

Ex-Ald. Arthur Dixon was nominated for temporary Chairman, and elected in short order.

For temporary Secretary there were several nominations,—Col. John H. Roberts, Mr. McGennis, and Mr. Sam Collyer. On putting the nominations the result, as far as concerned Roberts and McGennis, was exceedingly doubtful, and each candidate insisted that he had been elected. McGennis particularly had a good deal of insisting to do, and was finally, amidst considerable disorder, declared elected.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. Charles Wilson moved to appoint a committee of five on credentials.

Somebody moved, and insisted on his motion, that the Committee be made to consist of one from each ward.

Another delegate backed him up with the assertion that it had always been customary for each ward to be represented in the Committee on Credentials.

If the temporary Chairman had any one fault more glaring than another it was his absurd idea of endeavoring to quiet the Convention by making as much noise himself as possible. The result was even a worse Babel than before. Finally the Chairman became worn out through sheer exhaustion with pounding a very small and weak table with a very effective looking mace, and comparative quiet ensued for a few minutes.

The Chairman then put the motion on the appointment of one from each ward as the Committee on Credentials. The motion was carried, and the Chairman announced the following Committee: First Ward, L. L. Coburn; Second, C. L. Wilson; Third, Franklin MacVeagh; Fourth, S. J. Sutherland; Fifth, L. Grant; Sixth, R. N. Hutchinson; Seventh, G. W. Gardner; Ninth, E. F. Gale; Tenth, G. E. White; Eleventh, A. B. Throop; Twelfth, J. L. Campbell; Thirteenth, C. J. Folz; Fourteenth, John Oleson; Fifteenth, John Foltz; Sixteenth, P. O. Reifsneider; Eighteenth, H. H. Thomas.

But all was not peace and harmony during the announcement of the foregoing names. The Chairman had proceeded as far as the Fifth Ward when he stopped, hemmed and hawed, looked blank in the face, fumbled in his pocket and drew therefrom a printed slip, from which he read the name of R. N. Hutchinson from the ward in question.

There were cries of "Put-up job!" all over the hall, and the Chairman in vain endeavored to obtain quiet. Motions to reconsider the action, by which it was left to the Chairman to appoint the Committee, were made, seconded, and insisted upon, but above the storm the only thing about which there was any decision or any certainty, was the merciless pounding of that poor table by the wicked-looking mace in the hands of the Chairman. Several tried to gain the floor, but all failed for a while to make themselves heard, until at last ex-Ald. Gill, with the voice of a Stentor, saluted the Chairman as follows:

"Do you mean to stand there and run this Convention all by yourself?"

To this the Chairman returned a negative answer, but owing to the noise and confusion, and from something in the nature of his answer, it did not meet with general satisfaction, and the noise was only redoubled. People rose in their seats and excitedly denounced the Chairman, who adhered to his action in naming the Committee, and forthwith proceeded to execute his wrath upon the aforesaid innocent table. Above the din arose the voice of ex-Ald. Campbell, as one crying in the wilderness: "I would like to ask the gentleman if he means to come here and bulldoze the Convention?"

The Chairman deprecated any such intention. And there was more noise.

A delegate from the Fourth Ward made himself conspicuous by mounting a chair and yelling himself hoarse in denouncing the Chairman.

Ex-Ald. Gill—I insist that the Chairman keep order. You can't talk me down, and you can't put us down with that club. [More noise.]

Mr. L. L. Coburn, mild-mannered as usual, came to the front and appealed for attention. He asked the delegates to reflect a moment. He had stood by Mr. Wilson when the latter made his motion for a Committee on Credentials, and it was Mr. Wilson's intention that each ward should name its representative. But the Chairman had chosen to run things to suit himself. Now, what could be better than to start over again, inasmuch as the action taken thus far could reflect nothing but discredit upon the Convention?

But here the Chairman's club interrupted the gentleman, and more noise ensued. It finally became somewhat calmed down, and there was a chance to get to work again.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Williams moved that each ward select a man to serve on the Committee on Permanent Organization. The motion was carried.

On motion, Col. John H. Roberts was chosen temporary Secretary, McGennis having for some reason or other failed to show up.

Somebody moved that the temporary Secretary call the roll, and each ward then name its man. Carried.

The following was the Committee appointed on Permanent Organization:

First Ward, H. S. Hawley; Second Ward, A. C. Gleason; Third Ward, Norman Williams; Fourth Ward, D. H. Hammer; Fifth Ward, L. Grant; Sixth Ward, Louis Hutt; Seventh Ward, A. D. Graham; Eighth Ward, John Stephens; Ninth Ward, D. W. Clark, Jr.; Tenth Ward, L. McKenzie; Eleventh Ward, M. Jones; Twelfth Ward, S. S. Gardner; Thirteenth Ward, B. Quirk; Fourteenth Ward, C. H. Duemsic; Fifteenth Ward, A. Wagner; Sixteenth Ward, Valentine Ruh; Seventeenth Ward, B. Turner; Eighteenth Ward, Samuel Collyer.

After an absence of a quarter of an hour the Committee on Permanent Organization submitted the following report:

Chairman—George W. Smith.
Secretaries—J. H. Roberts, M. Polachek, and F. C. Russell.

A motion was made to adopt.

John Stephens said it was out of order, since the Committee on Credentials had not been presented.

Mr. Ira Buell made the same point.

The temporary Chairman said it was customary to entertain the report while the other Committee was in session.

The question was demanded, and it was put, and the report was unanimously concurred in.

Mr. Smith returned thanks, and asked the co-operation of the Convention in maintaining order.

THE EIGHTH WARD.

At 11:30 the Committee on Credentials completed their labors, and through the Chairman, Mr. Sutherland, submitted their report. There was only one contest,—that in the Eighth Ward,—and they recommended the admission of the Wright delegates,—the Scanlan crowd being ruled out.

Charles Wilson, on behalf of the minority, reported in favor of admitting the Heath delegation.

Mr. Mullins moved that the majority report be adopted.

Ex-Ald. Gill moved to substitute the minority report for the majority.

Ex-Ald. Gardner moved to lay Gill's motion on the table.

Mr. Mullins modified his motion so that it read that the report of the majority—leaving out the contested ward—be adopted.

This was agreed to.

Ex-Ald. Gill renewed his motion.

Ex-Ald. Gardner renewed his motion to lay on the table.

Mr. N. K. Fairbank suggested, as very few of the delegates understood the facts on either side, while he did not wish any debate, that one from each side take the stand and make a statement of his side in five minutes. [Cries of "out of order."]

The Chair—That could be done only by unanimous consent.

Ex-Ald. Gardner withdrew his motion upon condition that he be allowed to renew it.

Mr. Sheppard said that the question was fully discussed in committee and evidence in the shape of affidavits presented by both sides, and gentlemen given time to talk about it. A fair and honest hearing was awarded, and the Committee considered the matter thoroughly, and had made their report. If the Convention were to go into the evidence they would not get through until the morning, because there were so many diverse opinions that they could not agree. It was better to leave the matter where it was on the adoption or rejection of the report.

Mr. Fairbank did not propose to hear any evidence, but a simple statement of the facts on both sides.

Mr. Shepard—How would you know which was telling the truth?

Mr. Fairbank—Well, we want to know something before we vote.

Mr. J. K. Thompson hoped the suggestion of Mr. Fairbank would prevail. A great many did not understand the question. [Cries of "Hear them."]

Mr. Fairbank put his suggestion in the form of a motion, and it was agreed to.

Calls were then made for Manning and Spafford.

MR. MANNING

came forward and said that the Eighth Ward for years had been a stigma in the eyes of Republicans. It was owing to the fact that delegations representing the saloon class and drinking men had been sent to the Conventions, it being almost impossible to get a respectable man on the delegation. This was brought about by the member of the Central Committee (Mamer) appointing judges. One this year was a Democrat. He and others had asked Mamer to select good ones,—to have fair play,—asking him whom he intended to appoint. Mamer gave no answer. They came to the polls and found them in possession of Mamer's judges. Asking to see the ballot-box they were refused. Then they asked that two respectable men be allowed inside. That also was refused. A year ago 1,300 votes were cast in two hours, when there were only 1,500 votes in the whole ward. They made up their minds if they couldn't have an honest vote they wouldn't allow others to vote. A number of Republicans met, and seeing they had no chance to vote, appointed three judges, and balloting began, and by half-past 6 182 votes were polled,—157 of which were for the ticket he headed. He did not ask anything except what was right. [Applause.]

MR. SPAFFORD

ascended the platform. He had resided in the Eighth Ward for twenty years, and paid individual taxes of $800, and represented an estate which paid between $6,000 and $8,000; and under no circumstances would he be mixed up in this thing, if it were not a question of taxes and taxation, because he knew the elements they had to contend with as the Convention did not know them. He knew that roughs were hired and paid $100 and others $75 to go to the ward and control the polls. He said, as President of the ward club, that could not and should not be done. [Applause.] A cordon of Democratic politicians and ward bummers took possession of the polls the moment they were opened, and, headed by a Democratic candidate for State Senator [John F. Scanlan], stood like a wall of fire, and swore no vote should go in unless theirs went in first. [A voice—"It is a lie!"] The men didn't know the a b c's of Republicanism. As long as he had anything to say, no one would vote at a Republican primary unless he were a Republican. Mamer said he wanted good judges, and selected three good men—Republicans—and instructed him that they were to act fairly and justly and receive all Republican votes and let the Democrats pass on. The box was opened and exhibited to the crowd, but the insatiate multitude and mob raised the cry that it was stuffed. He took Capt. Ellis up and showed him. There were four votes in—three cast by the judges and one by an outsider. The crowd formed a new poll, and appointed as judge a man who was named as a Democratic judge of the primaries a few days before. Only three other votes were polled, because the crowd prevented people from getting to the polls. [Applause and hisses.]

Ex-Ald. Gardner renewed his motion to lay Gill's motion to substitute on the table.

It was agreed to—yeas, 79; nays, 67.

Ex-Ald. Gill moved as an amendment that both delegations be admitted, each to have half a vote. That course had been adopted in all Conventions he was familiar with. [Cries of "No! no! yes! yes!"]

Mr. Thomas said the delegation headed by Manning had especially requested the Committee on Credentials to make no compromise report; they wanted all or nothing.

Mr. Sutherland made a statement to the same effect. The report of the Committee should be sustained. [Applause.]

An outsider sang out that he had affidavits to prove that Mamer stuffed the ballot-box.

The Chair told him to sit down.

Ex-Ald. Dixon moved the previous question.

It was ordered.

Ex-Ald. Gill's amendment was lost by a vote of 63 to 76.

The majority report, admitting the Mamer delegation, was then adopted.

Delegations were empowered to fill vacancies, and if the material to fill vacancies was not present, to cast the full vote of the ward.

NOMINATIONS

then being in order,

Mr. E. A. Sherburne arose to put in nomination the name of a man well known, and whose name only needed to be suggested to meet with at least a large, if not the unanimous, consent of the Convention; a man who had been foremost in business enterprises, and who was well adapted to take the head of the executive department of the City Government—Mr. A. M. Wright. [Applause.]

Mr. L. L. Coburn arose and, in the following speech, nominated the Hon. Monroe Heath:

Nine months ago we met in convention to put in nomination a man in the confidence of the people. We had been through a warfare which was inaugurated at the South Town meeting a year ago. The city's paper had gone to protest. We had no money to meet our accruing indebtedness. The business men felt that they had to take hold of this matter or leave the city. We decided to put in nomination a citizen regardless of party,—a sort of an emergency arrangement. Finally, at the Convention we selected for Mayor, and nominated, the present incumbent. [Applause.] He has occupied that position about nine months. Is there a man here to-day that can find but one fault, but one single fault, with his administration? I say that any man that could take charge of the administration of the laws of this city in the condition the city was in a year ago, and administer them for nine months and have but one fault found—make but one mistake if you please—and bring this city's finances, in conjunction with the Council we were fortunate enough to elect, from a state verging on bankruptcy and protest to a state of solvency, so as to regain the confidence, not only of the moneyed men of the city but of the country, the man capable of taking that position at that critical moment, as Monroe Heath did, and doing what he has done, is worthy of a renomination. [Applause.]

Horse Eddy tried to say something, but was sat down upon.

Mr. Coburn—This is a deliberate body of sober, candid, thinking, business men. We want to work for the interests of the Republican party. I have no other interest. I have at least the interest and success of the Republican party, and I wish also to have the Republican party so control its deliberations today that the work which it does will result in a continuation of the work of reform and economy which was commenced a year ago and kept in progress to the present time. In order that that may be accomplished, I arise for the purpose of putting in nomination the present incumbent, the Hon. Monroe Heath. [Great applause.] Before sitting down I wish to add one word more. It has been said that Mr. Heath, in making that one mistake to which I alluded, made it because he was in some way under obligations to the bad element,—the element that I, in the First Ward, engaged somewhat in politics for the sake of putting down. Last Saturday we went to our primaries in the First Ward, which is the seat, the habitation, the abode of the gamblers, pimps, bummers, etc. Now, what I am going to say is, that we had to meet all that element in this First Ward, and I became fully convinced that that element was not in support of Mayor Heath. [Applause.] Therefore [cries of "Time!" from certain quarters] I decided to come here and put in nomination, and support to my best ability, the present incumbent, that we may continue our present progress. [Applause.]

Col. Thompson took great pleasure in seconding the nomination.

MR. T. J. SUTHERLAND,

of the Fourth Ward, improvised a rostrum out of a chair and proceeded to say:

We come here representing a section of this city inhabited by 40,000 very respectable people—perhaps no more so than those in any other parts of the city. But they are men who pay taxes, who are occupied in honorable business, who earn their own living, and are not dependent on the city for charity, and this delegation casts always its thirteen votes against Monroe Heath and in favor of A. M. Wright, [applause], and authorize me to say that the Fourth Ward of the City of Chicago second unanimously the nomination of Mr. A. M. Wright. [Applause.] And in doing so I am requested to say that Mr. Wright is not a man that needs any apologies for him. In his business experience of twenty-three years in this city, there is not an act of his whole life that we can point at and say he was corrupt here, or he was corrupt there. Not even his worst enemy can say that he is corruptible. We cannot afford to meet the ticket on the Democratic side, as strong as it is, and ask the people to support as a candidate of the Republican party an official who needs on the part of his nominator an apology. [Applause.] And I will say here that during the past week more than fifty people in our ward have told me—and they are among the best Republicans in the ward—that if Mr. Heath was nominated he could not get their vote. [Applause, hisses, and cries of "Sit down," "Shut up," "Go on," etc.]

S. S. Gardner violently signified his desire that the galleries be cleared. [Confusion.]

Mr. Sutherland—I am sorry, gentlemen, to see you so excited. I won't hurt you. [Jeers.]

A voice—We ain't afraid of that.

Another voice—Name a Republican that won't vote for Heath.

Ex-Ald. Gill rose to a point of order. It was not in order for a delegate to malign the character of a candidate and thereby invite defeat to the Republican party.

The Chairman—Mr. Sutherland has the floor and will go on.

But Mr. Sutherland could not raise his voice above the din around him.

Col. Thompson tried to say something but saw that his effort to be heard was fruitless, and he sat down.

Mr. Sutherland (when quiet had been partly restored)—I suppose a large part of this noise comes from those who are opposed to Mr. Wright. If the Chairman will get order, I will finish what I have to say in a few minutes.

The Chairman—The gentleman has the floor. That is all I can give him. [Laughter.]

Ex.-Ald Campbell said it was the outsiders who were making the noise.

Mr. Sutherland—Therefore, I say, I consider the action of the Convention of peculiar importance to the welfare of the city,—its police management, its general financial management. In answer to the logic, which I consider no logic, of Mr. Coburn, in presenting the name of his candidate, I will say that a wooden man as Mayor of the city during the last nine months, with a Council composed of such men of eminent common-sense and financial ability as the present one, could never have failed to have done right; while the most corrupt man, if he had raised his head above water with an impure measure, would have been shot on the spot. [Applause.] In Mr. Wright we present a man of culture and education,—a man that can meet not only the better classes, but who is democratic enough, and has sense enough, to shake hands and be a friend to the poor [applause and hisses],—a man in all respects qualified to present to this city in its head a man of education, ability, and dignity, and that is the character of the man we want in the chair of the Mayor of the great City of Chicago. We, therefore, of the Fourth Ward, second the nomination of Mr. A. M. Wright. [Applause.]

ALD. THROOP

arose, and was received with applause. As a resident of Chicago for thirty-four years, he knew of no man, except James H. Woodruff, that had ever filled the office of Mayor with that tenacity of purpose, that honesty, that integrity, exhibited by Monroe Heath. [Applause.] He could not sit idle, old as he was, and hear Mr. Heath traduced. As a member of the Council for the last year, Ald. Throop had watched Mayor Heath from day to day, and he regarded him as the most faithful Mayor he had ever known during his long residence here. [Applause.] He had no apologies to make for him. He needed none. Ald. Throop was satisfied that the Convention would promote the best interests of the City of Chicago by renominating him, and, by saying so, he did not intend to say anything against Mr. Wright, who was, no doubt, worthy of the admiration shown for him by his supporters.

Ex-Ald. Gill—Do you not think Heath's friends will vote for Wright if he is nominated?

Ald. Throop—I don't want to vouch for the votes of certain gentlemen, as an Alderman took the liberty to vouch for me the other day at the Grand Pacific. He took the liberty to say I was opposed to Mayor Heath. If he didn't know the truth, he should not have said that, and if he did know it he stated a falsehood. I am interested in the interests of this city, in common with every taxpayer, for I have been almost bled to death with taxes, and the only reason I went into the Council was to save this city from ruin and, in doing so, to save the tax-payers. I expect to hold over another year, and I should be very sorry to lose the assistance of so able and attentive a man as Mayor Heath. [Applause.]

Ex-Ald. Gill—We have a better class of Republicans in the Thirteenth Ward than they seem to have in the Fourth. If Mr. Wright is nominated we shall do all the work we can to support him and elect him. We will work for and support the nominee of the Republican party whoever he is. I second the nomination of Monroe Heath. [Applause.]

THE INFORMAL BALLOT.

Nominations were then closed, and the Convention proceeded to take an informal ballot, with the following result:

Ward.	Heath.	Wright.	Ward.	Heath.	Wright.
1	7	1	11	11	..
2	1	7	12	..	15
3	5	4	13	3	5
4	..	13	14	7	2
5	5	..	15	7	..
6	6	..	16	2	4
7	5	1	17	2	3
8	1	7	18	4	6
9	8	..			
10	1	4	Total	75	72

DECISIVE.

The announcement was received with applause, the Heath men feeling about as good as assured of his final nomination, and the Wright men greatly encouraged. Both sides prepared themselves for the next ballot, which was made formal, and which resulted as follows:

Ward.	Heath.	Wright.	Ward.	Heath.	Wright.
1	8	..	11	11	..
2	1	7	12	..	15
3	4	5	13	5	3
4	..	13	14	9	..
5	5	..	15	7	..
6	6	..	16	2	4
7	5	1	17	2	3
8	1	7	18	10	1
9	8	..			
10	1	4	Total	85	63

The result was practically known before the Secretary had finished calling the roll, but when he had called the last ward the crowd could contain itself no longer, and there was a display of magnificent lung power for fully five minutes. The applause broke out afresh on the Chairman's announcing the vote and declaring Mr. Heath to be the nominee.

On motion, the nomination was made unanimous.

Ald. Baumgarten moved that a committee of three be appointed to inform Mayor Heath of his nomination.

This was agreed to, and the Chair designated Ald. Baumgarten, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Sutherland. [Applause and laughter.]

CITY TREASURER.

Nominations for City Treasurer being in order, Ira Buell nominated Lyman Bridges.

Ex-Ald. Gill rose for the purpose of putting in nomination a well-known citizen of Chicago,—one of her brightest and ablest business men,—a man who had made a reputation, had acquired a fortune, and this showed that he knew how to take care of his own finances,—a man who would be successful,—Louis Wahl. [Applause.]

Julian Rumsey rose to put in nomination a man who was as well and favorably known to the Convention and the citizens of Chicago as any man in it: a gentleman who had been pursuing a quiet and successful business on Lake street for the last thirty years—a man who was honest and upright—C. R. Larrabee. [Applause.]

John J. Montague nominated Joseph S. Reynolds.

Ex-Ald. Clarke named S. H. McCrea.

Ex-Ald. Campbell mentioned W. F. Wentworth—a man who had held the position with honor.

An informal ballot was had, and resulted:

Ward.	Larrabee.	Bridges	Wentworth.	Reynolds.	Wahl.	McCrea
I.	2	5	1	..	..	..
II.	4	1	1	2	..	..
III.	3	1	..	..	5	..
IV.	1	2	..	..	8	2
V.	..	..	..	..	5	..
VI.	..	2	..	..	4	..
VII.	..	..	1	5	..	..
VIII.	..	..	..	8	..	..
IX.	..	..	..	7	1	..
X.	5	..	..	..	..	..
XI.	11	..	..	..	..	..
XII.	1	2	1	..	..	11
XIII.	1	3	..	..	4	..
XIV.	..	..	2	4	..	3
XV.	..	2	..	2	3	..
XVI.	4	..	2	..	..	..
XVII.	5	..	..	..	..	..
XVIII.	10	..	..	..	..	..
	47	18	8	28	30	16

A formal ballot resulted as follows:

Ward	Larrabee.	Bridges	Wentworth.	Reynolds.	Wahl.	McCrea
I.	2	5	..	1	..	..
II.	8	..	..	..	..	..
III.	9	..	..	..	..	..
IV.	4	..	..	..	..	..
V.	3	..	..	2	7	2
VI.	..	..	..	6	..	..
VII.	..	..	..	6	..	..
VIII.	..	..	..	8	..	..
IX.	..	..	1	5	2	..
X.	5	..	..	..	..	..
XI.	11	..	..	..	..	..
XII.	14	..	1	..	..	..
XIII.	1	..	..	..	7	..
XIV.	5	..	..	4	..	..
XV.	..	..	..	7	..	..
XVI.	6	..	..	..	..	..
XVII.	5	..	..	..	..	..
XVIII.	10	..	..	..	..	..
	78	5	2	43	16	2

The Chair declared Mr. Larrabee to be nominated.

On motion, the nomination was made unanimous.

The next in order was

CITY ATTORNEY.

Ex-Ald. Clarke put in nomination the present incumbent, R. S. Tuthill.

H. H. Thomas seconded it. There had never been a more efficient City Attorney. [Applause.]

The following were also named: W. D. Bishop, W. W. Perkins, Frank J. Smith, and John C. Barker.

An informal ballot resulted:

Tuthill	81	Smith	16
Bishop	33	Barker	10
Perkins	16		

Mr. Thomas moved that Tuthill be nominated by acclamation.

The Chair decided the motion out of order.

Mr. Perkins' name was withdrawn.

A formal ballot resulted:

Whole number	147
Necessary to a choice	74
Tuthill	138
Bishop	9

The above includes the changes made before the vote was announced.

The nomination of Mr. Tuthill was made unanimous.

FOR CITY CLERK,

Caspar Butz and H. S. Hawley were named.

A formal ballot resulted:

Whole number	147
Necessary to choice	74
Butz	139
Hawley	8

On motion, the nomination of Mr. Butz was made unanimous.

A delegate inquired if a Police-Court Clerk was not to be nominated.

The Chair said it was not in the call.

Nothing more was said on the subject.

The Chair announced that the next business in order was the appointment of a

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. Mullins, the delegations were requested to name a member.

The following were appointed: First Ward, Abner Taylor; Second, J. Q. Grant; Third, John H. Clough; Fourth, D. Harry Hammer; Fifth, Michael Schmidt; Sixth, Louis Huck; Seventh, Adam Graham; Eighth, Chris Mamer; Ninth, D. W. Clarke, Jr.; Tenth, George E. White; Eleventh, Moses Jones; Twelfth, S. G. Seaton; Thirteenth, J. C. Haines; Fourteenth, Henry R. Hertz; Fifteenth, Conrad Foltz; Sixteenth, Valentine Ruh; Seventeenth, P. A. Sundelius; Eighteenth, H. H. Thomas.

There was a dispute as to the Seventeenth Ward member, John Mullins contending that Thomas Turney received three out of the five votes. The Secretary called the roll and three voted for Sundelius and two for Turney. Then Mullins said something to Capt. G. W. Hale, one of the five, and the two exchanged blows, but were promptly separated by the police. The encounter created considerable excitement for a few moments.

While this was going on,

MAYOR HEATH

came upon the platform, and was greeted with cheers. Being introduced by the Chair, he said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for giving me the nomination. I have but few words to say. My record as Alderman and my short term as Mayor are before you, and if I am re-elected I will do all I can to assist in carrying on the City Government in an honest and economical manner, as I believe I have done before, and in seeing that the public money is properly expended,—that we get an equivalent for every dollar. That is my idea of economy. [Applause.]

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

THE MALCONTENTS.

During the confusion incident to the early proceedings of the Convention, Billy Whalen, the Langleys, Trude, friend of the gamblers, Ald. Ed Cullerton, Jim McGrath, Con Mahoney, Hildreth's brother-in-law, and others of like ilk opposed to Mayor Heath, sought by their peculiar tactics to bulldoze the Sixth Ward delegates into voting for Wright. Trude's scheme was to capture enough delegates to elect Wright under the supposition that with Wright, as a candidate Smith would have a better chance, and if he was elected the men in the gambling business would be let alone.

Mike McDonald and others were around in the Sixth Ward all day Sunday, and up to 2 o'clock yesterday morning, offering the delegates $50 apiece to vote for Wright. They also labored in the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards, to accomplish the same object, but in none of these wards did they meet with any success. Yesterday morning these efforts were renewed in the Convention, and a direct proposition was made by a criminal lawyer to John McKenna, of the Sixth Ward delegation, agreeing to pay the delegates $50 apiece if they would vote for Wright. The effort failed.

"Jimmie" Shaw and his confreres instituted a sort of a side-show conducted on the same general principles, while Ald. White mounted a chair and yelled at any man of respectability who tried to detain the floor. Most of the howling came from wards in which the Democrats predominate. Besides the howlers already mentioned, S. S. Gardner laid claim to be enumerated among that class. How or when Gardner ever became a Republican puzzled not a few.

Harry Meyers, Democratic candidate for Constable on the South Side, Michael Hallinan, another Democratic candidate for Constable, and others of like sympathies and affiliations, plied their game among the delegates of the Seventh and Eighth Wards,—but all to no effect.

A GOOD MAN.

The Convention could not have chosen a better Secretary than Col. John D. Robertson. A man with a powerful voice, a quick perception, excellent memory, obliging in his manners, and, above all, thoroughly businesslike in every action, he served the Convention fully as well as he served the County Convention last fall, and everybody knows that he then won golden opinions from all sorts of men.

TOWN CONVENTIONS.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

The South-Town Convention met in the south end of the hall, and was called to order by Col. Abner Taylor.

Mr. Norman Williams was made Chairman, and Mr. A. K. Hall Secretary.

Mr. N. K. Fairbank nominated for the office of Supervisor Mr. E. G. Mason. The present Supervisor had informed Mr. Fairbank that he had some $20,000 to turn over to his successor, and it was necessary to have a man in that position of undoubted ability and sterling honesty. Such a man was E. G. Mason.

Mr. D. B. Fisk was also put in nomination.

The first ballot, which was informal, resulted in Mason receiving 22 and Fisk 21.

The next ballot was made formal, and resulted in the nomination of Mason by a vote of 24 to 19. The nomination was made unanimous.

W. H. B. Gray and H. B. Ballard were named for the office of Assessor. Gray was nominated by a vote of 29 to 14.

Simeon W. King, B. G. Dodge, and Horse Eddy were put in nomination for the office of Collector. In nominating Horse Eddy, ex-Ald. Dixon, who did the business, referred to him as a man of "strict and rigid economy."

The first ballot was informal. King got 7, Dodge 22, and Eddy 14.

On the formal ballot King's name was withdrawn in favor of Eddy. Dodge received 27, and Eddy 16. Dodge's nomination was made unanimous.

For the office of Clerk, Charles R. E. Koch and Simeon W. King were put in nomination. King got in by a vote of 27 to 12.

Nominations for the office of Constable were then in order, and the following were some of the names presented: J. Q. Grant, L. L. Wilson, S. H. Tourtelotte, Henry Best, J. T. Jones, A. K. Hall, Anthony Otto, M. C. Kerns, S. W. Scott, W. K. Morris, P. G. Stacey, George P. Hartman, Fred Leibrant, M. Belden, R. H. Wallace, and about a dozen others.

The Chairman reminded the Convention that there were but nine Constables to be elected.

On motion of Mr. L. L. Coburn, each ward, except the Fifth, was instructed to present two names to be voted upon by the Convention, the Fifth to present one.

This was done, and the following-named persons were finally declared the nominees of the Convention:

First Ward, A. K. Hall, F. A. Brokowski; Second, Lewis Tanner, J. Q. Grant; Third, George J. Hartman; W. K. Morris; Fourth, L. L. Wilson, Henry Best; Fifth, Fred Leibrant.

The convention then adjourned.

The South Town nominations are exceedingly strong. A year ago the Republicans became alive to the importance of having honest and capable town officers. Then they put up a capital ticket, in which they were joined by the respectable minority in the Democratic party. The Republicans took the same pains this year. The ticket is unexceptionable, and in every way infinitely superior to that of the Opposition. Mr. E. G. Mason, the nominee for Supervisor, is a lawyer of prominence and of the strictest integrity, and the voters of the South Town will consult their interests by giving him an overwhelming majority. The present incumbent will go out of office with about $20,000 to be turned over to his successor, and in order that this amount be rightfully applied to the payment of the town indebtedness, and not be diverted into the pockets of the hungry and rapacious adherents of Mike Evans, it is absolutely necessary that the Democratic candidate be defeated and a man put in who will continue Mr. Lincoln's admirable administration. W. H. B. Gray, the nominee for Assessor, is thoroughly qualified from long experience to perform the duties of the office, and, what is more, he is a thoroughly honest man. Philo Dodge, the candidate for Collector, is in the lumber trade. He has an excellent reputation as a careful business man. For Town Clerk the Republicans have nominated Simeon W. King, the well-known United States Commissioner. Years ago Mr. King was an active member of the County Board of Supervisors, and is fully competent to perform the duties of the office.

THE NORTH TOWN.

The delegates from the North Side met in lower Turner Hall for the purpose of nominating town officers, and were called to order by John S. Mullins. There were nearly 400 lookers-on in the room. John Wagner was elected Temporary Chairman, and Valentine Ruh Secretary.

The roll was then called, and all but three or four answered. The vacancies were filled by the delegations.

The temporary was made the permanent organization.

Nominations were then called for.

Samuel Collyer moved that a committee of one from each ward be appointed to bring in a list of names for the various offices.

William Vocke was opposed to such a proceeding, since it was unusual. He moved to lay the motion on the table.

This was done.

Mr. Mullins nominated for Assessor Charles W. Probst,—a young man who was thoroughly competent, an excellent business man, and a property-owner.

Samuel Collyer thought it would be well to take into consideration the number of tickets that were in the field, and whether there was not among those already nominated a man whom they could indorse,—a man who knew something about property on the North Side. He suggested that the Convention indorse William M. Tureman, the nominee of the Citizens' Union.

This was objected to, and an informal ballot was had, which resulted: Probst, 22; Tureman, 6.

On motion, Mr. Probst was unanimously nominated.

For Collector, Christian Tempel and Fred J. Miller were nominated. On an informal ballot the former got 11 and the latter 17.

Mr. Collyer said that the North Side had never had so good a Collector as Mr. Tempel.

The Chair—The merits of Mr. Tempel have nothing to do with this Convention. [Great laughter.]

A formal ballot resulted: Miller, 19; Tempel, 9. The former was declared to be nominated.

For Assessor, Maj. John Murphy was named.

Mr. Collyer—Who is Maj. John Murphy?

The Chair—He is an Irish gentleman from the Seventeenth Ward. [Laughter.]

On motion of Mr. Folz, Murphy was nominated by acclamation.

For Town Clerk, W. F. O'Brien was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Mullins moved that no more nominations be made. It was much better to let all the men who wanted to, run for Constable. [Applause, and voices "Let them run."]

Mr. Folz thought at first some should be nominated, but said afterwards that he understood nominations had been made Friday night, and he moved as an amendment that they be indorsed.

A delegate—Who are they?

Mr. Folz—I don't know. [Laughter.]

Mr. Collyer was opposed to indorsing anybody they didn't know.

Mr. Folz withdrew his motion, but renewed it.

The list nominated Friday night by the Joint Convention of Democrats and Republicans was then read, and considerable confusion prevailed.

The amendment was tabled.

H. H. Thomas moved as an amendment that the delegations each name two candidates for Constable. Agreed to.

Immediately the hungry ones went in among the delegates, and they became hopelessly mixed and disgusted.

The action was at length reconsidered, and the Convention adjourned without making any nominations.

The Convention was characterized by great good humor, although there was the usual importunity of candidates for Constable, and some time was lost on this account, the officeseekers being given full swing, because there were so many of them that they could not be controlled. The three upper wards, it will be noticed, voted solid against the Eighteenth, the stronghold of the Citizens' Union, although many of its members live in other wards. The Friday night Convention, which was called in the interest of the bummer class, had only one object in view, as they expressed it, "The wiping out of the Eighteenth Ward crowd." It was objected to the Union's ticket that it contained three Democrats and one Republican. It contains two and two. Politically, the ticket nominated last night is made up of three Democrats and one Republican.

The nominee for Assessor, Charles W. Probst, is a clerk, and, as Mr. Vocke said, "A good penman and a good bookkeeper,—a young man of good character."

The Collector, Fred J. Miller, is in the real-estate business, and a member of the firm of Miller & Webber.

The occupation of the Supervisor, John Murphy, is not known. He was a Major in the army.

The Clerk, W. F. O'Brien, is a bookkeeper.

THE DEMOCRACY.

MEETING OF THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

The Provisional Democratic Campaign Committee appointed at the Palmer House Saturday night, to the number of about fifty, met yesterday morning in the American Express Building Committee-rooms. Gen. Lieb called the meeting to order and John C. Richberg was chosen to preside. J. R. Doolittle, Jr., Frank Agnew, F. A. Hoffman, Austin J. Doyle, Peter Hand, Malcolm McDonald, R. E. Goodell, David Hallinan, Frank Schweinfurth, and Pat O'Brien were selected as an Executive Campaign Committee for the campaign.

It was then recommended that the Committee be increased to fifteen, and that the fifteen have power to increase the Provisional Committee at their pleasure.

Mr. Goodell withdrew in favor of Pat O'Brien, as he will be obliged to be away so much. The report of the Committee was adopted.

The doors were then thrown open, and a genuine Democratic love-feast was held, the room being soon crowded with a full representation of the "Great unwashed."

F. A. Hoffman was the first to spout. He spoke of the virtues of Democracy, and of the elements of reform within it, and alluded to Perry H. Smith's great ability, but failed to certify as to the depth of his "bar'l."

J. R. Doolittle, Jr., next arose and told his story. It was of the same tenor as all his previous speeches. Then came W. J. Hynes, the would-be City Attorney. He spoke of his virtues. He denied ever having been a Republican. On the contrary, he had represented Arkansas in Congress as a Democrat. He had always been a Democrat, etc., and then Hynes stopped.

But the sensation of the meeting was when

GEN. LIEB

arose. He had read the editorial in the *Staats-Zeitung* which had given notice of a break-up of the German-Irish compact of 1873. He contended that this was not a war of reform and economy, but a war made by Mr. Hesing. It was not a war as between Republicans and Democrats as parties, but simply the war of one man against a whole nationality for the purpose of regaining his lost power in city and county government. He maintained, and endeavored to prove by the simultaneous publication of the article in THE TRIBUNE and *Staats-Zeitung*, that it was the endeavor of Mr. Hesing to attain the leadership again of the political Republican organization. He charged that this did not look well. It was singular that reform should come from such a man. Mr. Hesing was making war on the Irish element, and was trying to use the German element to accomplish his purpose, which was merely private revenge. He wanted to know if Saturday's Convention was a meeting of rapacious rascals, as this article had stated. He asked if it was a rapacious rascal who stole $500,000 from the city, and whether that particular rascal was an Irishman. He wanted to know if it was the Irish who had stolen $5,000,000 through the organization of a whisky ring. He wanted to know what kind of a rapacious rascal it was who had robbed the United States Post-Office of nearly $50,000. He wanted to know if it was a rapacious Irish rascal who had decamped with $300,000 of the city funds to Canada while he was acting as City Collector. He wanted to know if all these were Irish, and whether the man caught stealing letters recently was an Irishman. And yet last, but not least, he wanted to know if the rapacious rascal who tried to bribe the County Clerk a year ago last fall, to count him in as Treasurer, was Irish. Whether it was an Irishman who had sold his own son to secure office. If it was the intention to put the City Government into the hands of such reformers, the Lord deliver them. He held that Mr. Hesing's objective point was jobs, such as he always had, and the first big job he would be into would be the Court-House, which he would make cost from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 before it was finished. After this speech, which created a sensation, the meeting adjourned.

THE EXECUTIVE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

afterwards met and organized by electing F. J. Hoffman, Jr., President, and H. F. Merritt Secretary. John C. Richberg and L. Kotsum were added to the Committee. Sub-committees on halls, speakers, etc., were selected. P. O'Brien was selected Chairman of the Printing Committee, F. A. Hoffman of the one on Papers, Doolittle of Foreign Affairs, Agnew of Speakers, and Schweinfurth of German Committees. J. C. Richberg and the Secretary and Treasurer were appointed a Committee on Finance. David Hallinan was selected to buy up the Labor League.

At 4 o'clock the Committee again met and talked over bills and so forth, and further endeavored to measure the capacity of Perry's "bar'l."

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

appointed by last Saturday's Convention met for organization yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the rooms in the American Express Building. The attendance of the rabble was too great, and the doors were consequently closed to outsiders, excepting the press.

A temporary organization was effected by placing Frank Agnew in the chair, and H. F. Merritt as Secretary.

Messrs. Cook, Shepard, and Donahue were appointed a Committee on Permanent Officers. The following were reported and elected: President, Volney C. Turner; Treasurer, H. M. Shepard; Secretary, H. F. Merritt. David Colbert was selected Sergeant-at-Arms. A creature named Leonard, too drunk to walk and too boisterous to be tolerted, was given the g. b. by Colbert as an introductory. After Leonard's sudden disappearance, the question of committees came up. Col. Baldwin, whose ideas are always large, wanted committees stretched to suit the times and composed of a large membership, so as to give every "untutored son" of Democracy a taste of the sweets of office. The committees he wanted divided up into little parcels, each to report to one great Mogul.

Dr. Cook, after making a superficial examination, so to speak, moved that the Standing Committee consist of seven members—two from each Division and one at large.

The Chair here, in his dignity, interposed that a Provisional Committee had already been appointed, and they had appointed a Campaign Committee, and that Committee, in order to stretch the extending power of Perry's "bar'l," had engaged every hall in the city to be obtained for every night prior to the election, so that the Republicans would be at a loss for a place wherein to hold a public meeting.

Messrs. Shepard, Rafferty, and Hansbrough were appointed a special Committee on the Revision of Rules. This Committee included law, labor, and commerce in its construction.

Mr. Hotaling, the diminutive member from the Fourth Ward, in his mild and childlike way, wanted to know if it was in the province of the Committee to regulate the nomination of candidates,—Constables for instance. This was brought up in order to pave the way for the impending trouble in the Fifth Ward, which was to be foisted upon the Committee.

Dr. Cook threw in a pill, in which was rolled up the facts that the South Town Committee had voted to refer the nominations of Constables in the Fifth Ward to this Committee. This question was discussed at some length, but no action was then taken.

The Committee on Revision of Rules then reported.

The appointment of standing committees, after considerable discussion, was deferred until to-day. The question of changing headquarters was discussed, R. E. Goodell having offered rooms free gratis in his building, 77 Clark street, during the campaign. The proposition was received, but the good-natured donor wasn't thanked. The change will be made after to-day, as Dr. Cook, Hotaling, Goodell, and Donnelly were appointed a Committee for that purpose.

And now came

THE TUG OF WAR.

Tracy, of the Fifth Ward, announced that there was a committee outside from his ward who had a grievance, and they desired to be heard.

Dr. Cook—We can't do anything. We have already decided that by our action. Wait till to-morrow.

At this stage the door opened, and a stalwart Fifth Warder and Colbert were in sweet embrace, the former trying to bulldoze the latter.

Committeeman—By ——, ain't we going for to be heard?

The Chair—Order, gentlemen, order.

Committeeman—Order be —— ——. Ain't we going to have a show in this Committee?

The Chair, amid confusion—Gentlemen, we must have order.

The door was pushed to, and the reverberations of many oaths filled the atmosphere.

E. A. Stitt (sotto voce to Tracy)—Why in —don't you move that they hear a member of your Committee?

Tracy—I move that one of these gentlemen be allowed to state their grievances in the Fifth Ward.

Dr. Cook—I rise ——

The Chair—Mr. Tracy has the floor.

Hansbrough—Mr. Chairman, I r——

The Chair—Sit down. Mr. Tracy has the floor.

Dr. Cook—I rise ——

The Chair—Be seated.

Mr. Hansborough—I rise ——

The Chair—Mr. Tracy has the floor.

Mr. Hansbrough—I rise to second Mr. Tracy's motion.

The Chair—That's all right.

Dr. Cook—I rise to a point of order.

At this stage of the game the Fifth-Warders rushed in, and the Committee broke up in disorder to meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The trouble in the Fifth Ward seems to arise from the fact that John Hise was nominated for South Town Collector. They wanted him taken off and James B. Healey substituted in his stead. They claim that Healey was unfairly treated by John Long, who withdrew his name from the Convention without consent, and hence the feud. The Fifth-Warders claim to have 7,000 Democratic votes, and they want something to show for them. But the end is not yet, as it threatens to come up in another form this afternoon.

THE SECOND WARD.

AN ANIMATED MEETING.

The publication in Sunday's TRIBUNE of an advertisement coming from, or purporting to come from, Dr. Chaffee, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Second Ward Republican Club, stating that the Committee repudiated the nomination of F. C. Vierling for Alderman, stirred up considerable of a breeze among certain members of the Club, particularly the colored folks, each and all of whom denounced the statement as a lie and an unwarranted piece of check on the part of Dr. Chaffee. A special meeting of the Club was held last evening, and it was understood that the matter would come up for an airing. The expectation was realized.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock by H. W. Jackson, President of the Club.

The Treasurer was able to report that, when the hall-rent was paid, they would have only a few dollars left.

A member asked who authorized the advertisement put in Sunday's TRIBUNE, signed by one Chaffee, and purporting to have come from the Executive Committee. He hoped this matter would be brought up and the gentleman who had transcended his authority be properly dealt with. [Applause.]

Mr. England moved to send for the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

A member said the gentleman had gone on a professional visit, but would be around later.

The motion was carried and a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. England, Howard, and Holmes, was appointed to wait on the Chairman.

As the Committee marched out, a member remarked to Mr. Howard, whom he denominated the "boss coon," that the Chairman of the Executive Committee would not give such a man a reception.

Mr. Howard retorted that he guessed the Chairman would not be anxious to see him.

Mr. C. L. Wilson moved to indorse the nominations for city officers made yesterday. Carried.

Mr. E. G. Mason, candidate for Supervisor, was called upon for some remarks. He did not choose to respond, however.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the nominations for town officers were also indorsed.

VIERLING.

Mr. Taylor moved to indorse the nomination of F. C. Vierling for Alderman. [Applause.]

Dr. Bevan said he had no objections to Mr. Vierling personally. But politically, and for reasons made evident at the primary, he was opposed to him. The primary had not been conducted properly. No register had been kept. There were at 7 o'clock as many as fifty or seventy-five persons present who were crowded out on the pretense that the time had come for closing the polls. He had known of primaries where votes were deposited up to 8 o'clock. The result of the primary last Saturday was not expressive of the feeling of the ward,—which was to re-elect Addison Ballard, the man who had served the ward so honestly and well. [Applause.] The men who had put this nomination on the ward would be dissatisfied with the result. He did not wish to make any threats, but he believed that there would be a powerful bolt. He lamented the fact that a division should arise in the ward, and he was afraid Mr. Vierling would not only disrupt the ward but the party. [Applause.]

A colored brother said Mr. Ballard was his choice, but the voice of the people spoke in favor of Vierling, and he should support him. [Applause.] Just as sure as the Republicans divided State street they would be beaten, and Clingen, a bad man, would be elected. [Yells from the colored element.] Mr. Vierling was a good Republican, and should be supported by the Republicans of the ward. He would fight for Vierling, because he wanted Clingen beaten. [Applause and cries of "Time."]

Mr. Thomas was sorry to see Dr. Bevan come out against Vierling. He had thought better of him than that. He asserted that the primaries in every ward closed at precisely 7 o'clock. Mr. Thomas made the rather damaging assertion that Vierling had for many years done the dirty work of the ward, while Dr. Bevan had sat back like a gentleman and enjoyed the results. He was disgusted with Dr. Bevan. [Sensation.] If Addison Ballard ran independent the Democrats hoped to make it a Democratic ward. If the Ballard folks wanted to try that issue, concluded Mr. Thomas, let them do so, and the Vierling men would meet them. [Yells.]

A colored man raised his voice for harmony. Vierling intended to be elected Alderman this year or the Republican party would be beaten, and Clingen, who sold good and bad whisky, would be elected.

The Secretary, one of the judges, said Dr. Bevan had impeached his honesty in saying the thing was a put-up job on the part of the judges.

Dr. Bevan denied that he had ever said any such thing.

The darkeys united in one yell, "You did."

Dr. Bevan defied any man to stand up and bring that charge to his face.

The Secretary had understood him to say that.

Dr. Bevan said he he had charged that the election was a put-up job without referring to the judges.

The Secretary was squelched.

Charles Turner gave an example of some of Vierling's "dirty work." Last Saturday afternoon he heard Vierling say to a man, "Bring up all you can." A few minutes afterwards a wagon-load of Irishmen came up to the polls and voted for Vierling. Mr. Turner thought such a man should be expelled from the Club. [Applause and hisses.]

A colored man—Hasn't an Irishman as good a right to vote as a nigger? [Yells.]

Mr. Turner—Not if he is a Democrat. [Applause.]

Mr. Thomas said that he could bring a young man to swear that some Democrats had voted for Ballard. The truth of the matter was, that a few irregular votes had been cast, but there were as many on one side as on the other.

Mr. Mitchell spoke of the injustice of coming down on a man because he had made one mistake. He had worked for Ballard, but now, since Vierling was nominated, he ought to be supported and elected.

The motion to indorse Vierling's nomination was put and carried.

CHAFFEE.

The Committee to bring up Dr. Chaffee reported that he was not at home.

A white man, from whom something better should be expected, moved to expel Dr. Chaffee from the Club for having published an untrue statement in Sunday's TRIBUNE. [Yells of approval from the darkeys.]

The Chairman decided the motion out of order, the constitution requiring that a week's notice must be given to the offending member before expulsion.

The same white man moved that such notice be given.

Mr. Wilson moved, as an amendment, that the Club disapprove Dr. Chaffee's action, and, if necessary, censure him.

Another member moved that Dr. Chaffee be requested to resign his position as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Another piled it on by moving that he be also requested to apologize to the Club. [Yells of approval from the blacks.]

Mr. Rockwell said it would be manifest injustice to take any such action in a member's absence. Besides, Dr. Chaffee might not have authorized the insertion of the article.

Mr. Thomas remarked that Dr. Chaffee was seen in THE TRIBUNE office at 11 o'clock Saturday night.

Mr. Mitchell said his name, appended to the article, might have been a forgery.

Mr. Horton moved as an amendment that the Club disapprove of the publication.

A black member of the Executive Committee wanted Mr. Horton to insert in the amendment that the advertisement was not true. At a meeting of the Committee held since Saturday the advertisement had been denounced as a lie. [Applause.]

The original motion was withdrawn, and Mr. Horton's amendment adopted.

Mr. Turner—I wish to give notice that at the next meeting, next Monday night, I shall move to expel F. C. Vierling from this Club, for frauds perpetrated last Saturday. [Sensation; cries of "Sit down," "Go to h—l," "Shut up," etc.]

But somebody moved to adjourn. The motion was rushed through, and the colored brethren bolted down the stairs pell-mell.

And that is the way they indorsed Vierling.

WARD MEETINGS.

HILDRETH.

In response to a call for a non-partisan meeting of Seventh-Warders opposed to the election of Hildreth as Alderman, about 400 citizens came together yesterday evening at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Fourteenth street. It was a noisy crowd, many of Hildreth's henchmen being present and intent upon frustrating the object of the meeting.

Mr. R. F. Buckley was elected Chairman, and said that the meeting was called by the opponents of Hildreth. It seemed to him that there were enough decent men in the ward of both parties to elect a good Alderman.

Mr. M. Hanly was elected Secretary.

Mr. James Rochford was called for, and, mounting a chair, said that all were aware that Hildreth was a candidate for the suffrages of the people of the ward. The people had a great duty to perform at the election. Hildreth had been no credit to the people while in the Council. He had been in favor of every measure that imposed taxation upon the citizens. He had confessed himself a thief and perjurer, and a coward in addition, because he sheltered himself behind the petticoats of the Queen of England when his crime was discovered. The speaker said that he had the records of the United States Courts, showing that there were twenty indictments against Hildreth for whisky frauds, more than against any other whisky-thief except Maguire, of St. Louis. [Applause.]

During these remarks there was a great disturbance in the audience, Hildreth's friends interrupting continually with shouts and groans. Several fights came off, causing a short cessation in the speech each time.

Mr. Rocheford managed to finish with great difficulty. He closed with hoping that the honest men of the ward would band together to defeat the man who was the whipper-in for Colvin and the crowd who bankrupted the city.

Mr. C. W. Woodman, a Republican, followed with a speech. He said that one year ago the Council was redeemed from the grasp of an infamous ring, of which Hildreth was the leader. The city finances had been reduced to the lowest state. To-day Hildreth sought to be returned to the seat which he had disgraced. Would they send him? [Cries of "No! No!"] It was not necessary to revert to the Whisky Ring. The railroad to Detroit and Canada was a witness to the cowardice of Hildreth, the self-convicted thief. This ward was populated largely with Irishmen, and should it be said that the people of that land which had produced so many noble men would elect as their representative such an individual as that man Hildreth? [Applause.]

Mr. O'Conner delivered a speech which kept the entire crowd in good humor. It would be unjust to abbreviate his remarks, so mixed up were they with McNallys, McNarnys, and O'Briens, and Flannigans. Yet he made a good point when he said he could name a policeman on the force now who stole $400 from his wife's sister, and gave it to Hildreth to secure his place.

Dennis Quinn said that they must not indorse the villainous clique known as McNally, Hildreth & Co.

The following was offered:

Resolved, That we hereby indorse the nomination of John Riardon as the regular Democratic nominee of the Seventh Ward, and pledge him our earnest support.

The resolution was adopted almost unanimously, and the meeting adjourned until Thursday evening.

THE EIGHTH.

The Eighth Ward is growing too fastidious for the bulldozers who inhabit it. Last night there was a mass-meeting at Turner Vorwærts Hall on West Twelfth street. It was called under the auspices of the Independent Democrats of the ward, but was understood to include the Republicans of the ward who could not stomach John Lussem, the Democrats who could not stomach Pat Feeney, and other residents who were in favor of a more honest and truer representative than either. The meeting was called to order by Thomas Keating, presiding officer of the Democratic Ward Club, and almost immediately Mr. Spofford was called upon, as a leading Republican, to assert the position taken towards the candidates. But the hall had been packed by a rabble from the Seventh (Hildreth's) Ward, adjoining, and a crowd of bulldozers from George White's Tenth Ward, who were in favor of a drunken looking individual named Pat Hassett. These ruffians insisted upon breaking up the meeting. Spofford was cried and hissed down by the crowd, and the unfortunate Chairman was drowned out of existence in a sea of talk.

Loud calls were made for Hassett, and a most comical looking flannel-mouth with a rummy nose insisted that he was the Hassett called for. Mounting the table, he located both hands at an angle of forty-five degrees from his head, and began a speech of which barely a single word was understood, owing to his brogue. Some one tugged at his coat-tails as he was finishing his third sentence, and down he went in the rabble, which by this time numbered at least 500.

He was succeeded by Tom Flynn, a brother-in-law of Hassett's, who drove the Chairman of the meeting from the hall in disgust. Flynn made a "little ass of hisself," and three others followed the example. Ald. Frank Lawler was easily induced to make a speech, and poured oil upon the troubled waters.

Pat Hassett had in the meanwhile been given a show, and, although the officers of the meeting had long since deserted, he claimed the nomination. The more respectable elements of the meeting adjourned to the rear of Sullivan's saloon on Twelfth street, near Halsted, where they seized upon a room to accommodate their own number only. The bar-room was left to Hassett and his bulldozing brothers-in-law from the Tenth Ward, and the drinks flew merrily around, Hassett, the ignorant and illiterate blacksmith, standing the expense. Here a committee of five, consisting of F. C. Nagle, James McDonald, Peter Fish, John Brennock, and John Quigler, were appointed to select two men from each of the ten precincts of the ward to act with them in the election of an independent candidate for Alderman who would sweep out the other ignominous lawyers. But they were again forced to adjourn on account of the noise and disturbance, and this time they went to J. W. Nagle's saloon, No. 325 Twelfth street, where the following good and substantial men of the ward were nominated on the Committee: Michael Fitzgerald, Thomas Clifford, Morris Prindiville, Henry Wendt, Michael Whalen, John Long, Marke Dooner, A. M. Crawford, P. McManus, J. W. Nagle, James Gibbons, L. H. O'Conor, Thomas McQuerny, M. T. Brady, John Fitzpatrick, John McCaffrey, Timothy O'Brien, Denis Quill, James Bradley, and Charles Andrews. The Committee of twenty-five will meet to determine upon the candidate at 8 o'clock this evening at No. 310 Halsted street, corner of Mather.

The report will be submitted to a ratification meeting to be held at Turner Hall Wednesday evening.

The candidates from among whom the lucky man is to be chosen are B. Roesing, brewer; A. McMullen, of McMullen & Officer, lumber merchant; R. M. Oliver, packer; Henry O'Neil, coal merchant; John Fitzpatrick, teamster; any one of whom would make a very good Alderman, and much better than the usual run of such officers.

THE TWELFTH.

The regular meeting of the Republican Ward Club was held at No. 804 West Madison street last night. In the absence of the President, S. S. Gardner was called on to preside, and C. C. Kohlsoot was made Secretary.

On motion, it was voted that "We heartily concur in all the nominations made for city officers, and pledge the ticket our warmest support in the ensuing election."

Remarks were made by Messrs. S. G. Seaton, E. B. Sage, J. C. Polley, C. C. Kohlsoot, and others, indorsing the nomination of Alderman, and the city ticket.

On motion, it was voted that the Club indorse the nomination of S. G. Seaton for Alderman.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Pulley, Sage, Gardner, Morse, Albright, G. V. Smith, George Wilson, Williams, Seaton, and others, urging hearty co-operation on election day, and the necessity of electing the city officers nominated.

On motion the Club adjourned to meet Monday evening at Owsley's Hall.

THE TENTH.

The Independent Club of the Tenth Ward met last evening at No. 165 West Indiana street, with a very large attendance. Mr. Joseph Bonfield and Mr. McArthur addressed the meeting. The Club unanimously indorsed Mayor Heath.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Fourteenth Ward Republican Club met last night at No. 460 Milwaukee avenue, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Republican Convention. Mr. M. Gernhardt, the President, was in the chair, and A. D. Michaud was Secretary.

The Executive Committee reported various matters of routine business. The Treasurer having resigned, Mr. George Rolfs was elected to the vacancy, and E. Wilken was elected Chairman of the Campaign Committee.

Upon motion the Aldermanic candidacy of Col. Raffen was heartily indorsed by the Club.

Upon motion of the Secretary, the nominations of the Republican City Convention were unanimously approved.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Democrats opened the city campaign with a ratification meeting in the Aurora Turner Hall on West Erie street, near Milwaukee avenue, last evening, at which speeches were made by Perry H. Smith, the candidate for Mayor, W. J. Hynes, nominee for City Attorney, and others. It was 8:30 before the seats in the hall, which is not a very large one, were filled, and at that hour not more than fifty persons were in the gallery. A band of music had previously done good service in waking up the surrounding neighborhood and bringing its denizens to the gathering. Proceedings were opened by calling James Bluhm to the chair. Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., a limb of the law, who achieved some little notoriety two or three years ago as the stump-orator of the Communists, mounted the rostrum, and, after eulogizing the workingmen, the Democratic party and its Mayoral candidate, introduced Mr. Smith to the audience. He was received with considerable applause.

On the subsidence of the racket, Mr. Smith came forward, and, after thanking his hearers for their kind reception, said the City Government had been in an abnormal state. It had not been responsible to any party. He did not desire to be a candidate for the Mayoral chair, and had never aspired to it. He was in favor of economy. The Fire, Police, and Health Departments should be kept aloof from politics, and the employes thereof should stand upon their individual merits. So far as the health of the city was concerned, it required a large number of employes to conduct it, and they should be good men. For the better protection of life and property, the criminal classes should be driven out of the city, and to the Police Department belonged this duty. He considered the Educational Department of the Municipal Administration the most important. The facilities for affording a common-school education to the children in the city were insufficient, and should be enlarged. Should he be elected he would carry out the idea of making the wealthy delinquent taxpayers pay up. It was the duty of the voters to elect men to office who would appoint those who would perform their duty, and, if elected, he would see that these duties were performed.

Speeches were made by W. J. Hynes, Gen. Lieb, Ald. Ryan, a man named McCarthy, Judge Forrester, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

CANNON REPUDIATED.

An indignation meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Democrats was held yesterday afternoon at No. 127 Erie street, Stephen McEntyre in the chair. The following resolutions were read and adopted unanimously:

We, the undersigned Democrats of the Seventeenth Ward, denounce and ignore the nomination of Tom Cannon, a Republican, as our choice for Democratic candidate for Alderman of said ward, who claims to have received a majority of votes cast at a Democratic primary held on the 22d inst., as we positively know said primary was carried by fraud, irregularities, and importation of Republican votes,—contrary to the constitution, by-laws, and instructions of the City Central Democratic Committee. Therefore be it.

Resolved, That we protest against voting, or giving any assistance in any way to the said Tom Cannon, but on the contrary use our best endeavors, and every honorable means to defeat him, and we further pledge ourselves to give our undivided support to elect the opposition candidate for Alderman of the Seventeenth Ward. As we deem it right not to have a candidate who confesses himself wholly impecunious, as he ought not to be our representative in the legislature of this great city; and be it further

Resolved, That we shall not cast a ballot for any Democratic candidate who supports the said Tom Cannon, and we hereby pledge ourselves to vote for B. Jessens in preference to said Tom Cannon—and subscribe our names as follows.

Cornelius McGinness, Thomas Carney, Peter McNamee, James Lyman, Alex Sweeney, Richard Tyrrell, Patrick Henagan, William Barrett, Michael O'Malley, Jeremiah O'Donohue, M. Dwyer, Anthony Lynn, William Murphy, Terrance McNulty, Robert Wilmoth, Patrick Carney, John Philbin, John O'Malley, Bryan Carney, and 300 others.

IN GENERAL.

WHAT DID IT.

Some of the friends of Mr. A. M. Wright, after the Convention had adjourned, did not fail to express their opinion. They claimed that Sutherland's speech had killed their man just at a time when Mr. Wright stood a fine chance for a nomination. Sutherland's unwarranted attacks drew the wavering ones to Heath's side, while they would otherwise have cast their votes for Wright. The Twelfth Ward delegates feel especially sore, and they are excessively loud in their denunciation of the way the Heath men acted.

Outside of this feeling, which will be healed by to-day, the people generally regard the nominations as eminently satisfactory. As to Mr. Heath, everybody knows him. Mr. C. R. Larrabee, the candidate for Treasurer, is a gentleman of worth, business capacity, and standing, and he will make an A No. 1 Treasurer. As to Mr. Tuthill, the present City Attorney, every one is conversant with his qualifications. Caspar Butz fills the office of City Clerk, and he has given satisfaction.

"That ticket," said a Democrat yesterday afternoon, "can't be beaten. It is too far superior to our own. It has the real elements of strength in it,—good and capable men for the several positions." The friends of Perry H. Smith don't like to see such a ticket in the field, because they know it will lay him and his ticket out flatter than a flounder. But Smith is shrewd, and he is a good organizer.

WEST TOWN CONVENTION.

The delegates to the West Town Convention, which meets this morning, should bear in mind that good government depends upon the selection of good men. The present town officers and Board have had no superior for many years. The officers are honest, competent, and economical, and have saved the West Town a great deal of money. The present officers are: Avery Moore, Supervisor; James N. Clarke, Assessor; John Hoffman, Collector; and H. B. Hertz, Clerk. All these gentlemen are candidates for a re-election, and thus far but little opposition to them has been shown.

WILLIAM J. HYNES,

who defended Sullivan, and who is the Democratic candidate for City Attorney, yesterday stated in a speech that he had always been a Democrat. How easily a man can forget his record! "But sometimes," as Col. Bob Ingersoll would say, "it rises up before him like a horrid dream, bringing back the phantoms of things rotten and sickening." Hynes once was a Congressman—a Congressman at large—a wanderer from the State of Arkansas. He went to Congress as a carpet-bag Republican, and was literally bulldozed out of the State. Last fall he openly, in the presence of witnesses, stated that he was a Republican. Yea, he loved the party as he did his life. Furthermore, he agreed to speak for Hayes and Wheeler throughout the State, and made appointments in conjunction with A. L. Morrison. Hynes is a man of intelligence, but utterly without principles as regards politics. He has sold himself for a mess of pottage. To show how good a lawyer Hynes is, and how economical he can be, the following facts are given:

Hynes lives at 732 West Harrison street. He lived there in May last. He had previously resided in Chicago about eight months or more. He was assessed on property worth $150—a total tax of $8.75. This he refused to pay on the ground that he had not been twelve months a resident, and that he was conseqently free from taxation. He lacked ten days of the legal time, so he claimed, of being a legal resident when the assessment was made. He claims that he did not move into the town until the 11th of May. This is the plea that Hynes set up to get rid of paying $8.75, which justly belonged to the city and county. Yet now he comes forward to claim the suffrages of a people among whom he did not even claim to reside. He is probably too well versed in the law for the people to elect him.

AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

A large number of the Democratic voters of the Fifth Ward, feeling exceedingly dissatisfied with the regular nominee for Alderman, have signed a call to Mr. J. D. Tully, which has been accepted by that gentleman. Mr. Tully, therefore, proposes to conduct an independent campaign. He is a business man of fair position and good character.

CITIZENS' UNION.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union of North Chicago held a meeting at Brand's Hall last evening, President Stewart in the chair.

Secretary Rogers reported 280 applications for membership. They were referred as usual, and acted on favorably. This makes the membership of the Union about 1,200.

The following resolution was submitted and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Frank Neisen, of the Fifteenth Ward; Michael Schwisthal, of the Sixteenth Ward; James W. Rich, of the Seventeenth; and J. H. B. Daly, of the Eighteenth Ward, have been, in their respective wards, nominated by the Ward Committees of the Citizens' Union for Aldermen of said wards,

Resolved, That these nominations meet the hearty approval of this Committee, and that, deeming the nominee capable and honest, we cordially recommend them to the support of the voters of said wards at the polls.

The meeting then adjourned.

AT THE CITY HALL.

There are perhaps no men more interested in municipal politics than the city employes. The excitement at the City-Hall during the Convention yesterday morning was very manifest, though subsided. The clerks went about their accustomed work, but availed themselves of every opportunity of asking how the vote stood, and what the result was. When it was finally announced that Mayor Heath had received the nomination there was a general expression of relief and satisfaction, for it was feared that the working of the "hosts of sin" might prove of avail, and as Mr. Heath is everywhere popular with those associated with him in the City Government and under him in the city's employ the result was gratifying indeed. The nominations for the other city officers were satisfactory also. Mr. Butz has always been popular with his official associates, and Mr. Tuthill has won many admirers and friends for his successful administration of the affairs of the City-Attorneyship and his unvarying courtesy. The nomination of Mr. Larrabee for City Treasurer was regarded with favor, though the gentleman nominated is but little known among politicians and City Government hangers-on. All persons avowed themselves in commendation of the action of the Convention, and believed in the election of the straight ticket.

A TRIBUNE reporter, "taking time by the forelock" in assuming the election of Mr. Heath, asked the Mayor about

HIS FUTURE POLICY,

and in regard to several matters of interest to the average citizen. His Honor said that as far as the financial part of the Government was concerned, the policy of economy inaugurated some months ago should be followed. The Mayor referred with just pride to the work of the Council and himself during the last eight months. At the time of his assumption of office the city owed its employes five months' salary all around; there was no money in the Treasury, and there was no credit at home or abroad, and worse than all, the city had fallen into such disrepute that there were no apparent prospects of a better condition of affairs. It was not only necessary to convince the public that the city would pay its debts, but it was necessary to adopt such measures as would convince those who should lend money to the city that their claims would be promptly met. To this end it was necessary not only to reduce the number of employes, but to reduce the salaries of those retained in the service,—both unpopular measures. The theretofore-unheard-of step was taken, employes discharged, and salaries cut down so as to give the assurance that where a million dollars were borrowed that million would be paid, and that the tax-levy, in the collection of which there has always been a deficit of from 15 to 20 per cent, would not be drawn against to an extent sufficient to endanger the full payment of the loans. That policy should continue. As for the Hickey difficulty, which it is well known will be made a leading point in the campaign, his Honor did not desire to say anything for publication. There were matters in connection with the case which the public had never heard. These he would some day explain fully, and knew that his explanation would be as satisfactory to the public as it had been to the few personal friends to whom he had made it. At the right time he would make a statement regarding the facts on which he had based his past action. He had sat quietly and borne the lash of the public press and the abuse of private citizens, and though it was sometimes hard to endure, he had refrained from saying anything. The attacks upon him had been unjust, and, in some cases, malicious as well as preposterous, as for instance the statement that he had twelve men on the Mayor's force. He had at no time more than two men, and one of them was on the regular police force. Their duty had been to look up the licenses which should be taken out, but which never would be were they left to the police on general duty. These two men had gathered about $80,000 in license fees, and during the performance of that service their salaries had together amounted to about $600. If that was bad management, he was sorry that he had been the cause of it. The city was a public business institution, controlled by stockholders elected by other stockholders. If the affairs were badly managed, by all means discharge the bad managers and elect new ones.

THAT'S THE WAY TO TALK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 26.—As one of the Fourth Ward delegates in his great ardor for his candidate made a statement that there were many Republicans in that ward who would not support Monroe Heath if nominated for Mayor, I desire to say that it is my belief that this is not the sentiment of the ward. On the contrary, it is my firm belief and hope that all differences will be buried, and we will give that gentleman a solid Republican vote. Personally, Mr. Heath was not my choice, but now as the will of the Convention has been expressed he shall receive my hearty and cordial support, and I trust all Republicans throughout the city will do the same.

JAMES H. GILBERT,
Alderman Fourth Ward.

UNAUTHORIZED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 26.—I am extremely sorry that my name has been mentioned at the Convention for City Treasurer to-day. I authorized no one, and would accept no office at any price. Respectfully,

LOUIS WAHL.

OTHER CITIES.

LEAVENWORTH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 26.—The Democratic City Convention was held to-day, and, after a very exciting session, placed a very poor ticket in the field, headed by George Ummethun, a druggist, for Mayor. The Republicans hold their Convention Wednesday.

LINCOLN, NEB.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, NEB., March 26.—The Independent Greenback party keeps up a party organization here by the nomination of a full city ticket, with H. W. Hardy, a prominent business man, for Mayor. The excitement over the impending city election runs high. Republicans and Democrats each hold conventions next Saturday, with six and eght candidates for each office.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box No. 764 at 11 o'clock last night, which was quickly followed by the 2—11 or second alarm, was caused by the discovery of fire in the furniture factory Nos. 61 and 63 Illinois street, between Market and Franklin streets. The flames were first seen on the first floor, as near as could be ascertained, but since there was no fire anywhere in the structure except in the basement, it is inferred that the fire originated there, and thence found its way up above. The bookkeeper, John Harding, who also acts in the capacity of watchman, was in the place but a few moments before the outcry, and saw nothing unusual. He cannot explain the origin, feeling confident that the stove in the basement had no part in it, since it rested on bricks, and nothing was near enough to it to ignite. There were rumors that an explosion was heard, but this proved to have occurred after the fire was under way. The boiler and engine, being in a brick addition in the rear, were found all safe.

The basement and first floor were used for working purposes; the second floor for the storage of frames, and the third for the stowing of furniture in the rough. The building itself was wooden, and in size about 60x60. Considering its composition and the inflammable contents it is not to be wondered at that the fire completely enveloped it in a short time. The locality is not especially a dangerous one for a conflagration, though there is an abundance of frame dwellings in the vicinity. The fierceness of the flames, however, and the flying sparks, rendered a second alarm necessary to be on the safe side. The reinforcements prevented the total destruction of the factory, although it was pretty well used up, and only one dwelling, that immediately adjoining on the east, was at all damaged. The fire burned steadily for nearly half an hour, and then began to die out, although it was midnight before the firemen ceased work.

The building belonged to Stotz & Woltz, who occupied it for the purpose stated. It was damaged to the extent of $3,000. Their stock, which will prove almost, if not a total loss, is said to have been worth $10,000. Among the work destroyed was a lot of carved-work, valued at $3,000, intended for Chapin & Gore, upon which ten weeks' of labor had been spent. In addition, the firm had about $2,500 invested in machinery,—a planing-mill, saws, etc., which will not, perhaps, be fit for further use. Their total loss is placed at about $15,000. They have policies in Eastern companies, representing between $6,000 and $7,000. Their insurance was light, because they had no fear of fire. They employed about fifty tradesmen, and all their working tools were burned up. This is a serious loss to them, as many of the "kits" cannot be replaced for $100. The average was, of course, much less; but it was said that $1,500 would not cover this loss.

No. 65 Illinois street is a two-story frame dwelling, owned by a Miss Cashan and occupied by three or four families, who put their household goods into the street in short order, and lost very little. The owner can repair damages by an outlay of $50. She has no policy.

The total loss is about $17,000, and the insurance, as stated, between $6,000 and $7,000.

AT DUNLEITH, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 26.—About half-past 9 last evening a fire broke out in the store of Jacob Rose at Dunleith, Ill. It was a large frame building, the upper part occupied by the family. A boy slept in the store and barely escaped with his life. The hand-engine being frozen up could not be used. The store and contents were destroyed, also the adjoining house belonging to a widow named Mrs. Studenhaven. Loss on store and contents about $8,000. Insured $4,000, divided between the Imperial of London, Commercial Union of London, St. Josephs of St. Joseph, Mo., St. Paul of St. Paul, and the German of Freeport. Mrs. Studenhaven's loss is about $700. The cause of the fire is unknown.

AT PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., March 26.—The parsonage of the Methodist Church at Prairie du Chien was burned to the ground Saturday evening. The fire caught from a barrel of gasoline while the family were at a lecture. Loss, $700. No insurance.

AT DARBY, PA.

CHESTER, Pa., March 26.—Thatcher & Sons' cotton mill at Darby was burned yesterday. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $25,000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region, and the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, northerly to easterly winds, rising barometer, and slight changes in temperature, followed in the Missouri Valley during the afternoon by falling barometer and threatening weather.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., March 26.—A heavy storm of rain, freezing as it fell, during last night and the early part of to-day, has covered the trees with a heavy coating of ice, bending them nearly to the ground, and breaking off the limbs and otherwise injuring them. It is feared that great damage has been done to the fruit orchards in this vicinity. Telegraph wires have been broken by the heavy weight of ice upon them, and communication is somewhat interrupted.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, March 26.

Time.	*Bar.*	*Thr*	*Hu.*	*Wind.*	*Rn.*	*Weather.*
6:53 a. m.	29.99	25	75	N. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	29.95	35	70	N., fresh.....	.....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	29.93	36	70	N., fresh.....	.....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	29.92	37	53	N., fresh.....	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	28.93	35	90	N., fresh.....	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.93	35	90	N. W., light.	.....	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 39; minimum, 22.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 26—Midnight.

Stations.	*Bar.*	*Thr.*	*Wind.*	*Sn'w*	*Weather.*
Alpena	29.83	33	N.W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Buffalo	29.51	35	N., fresh...	.31	Lt. rain.
Cheyenne	29.92	52	W., brisk...	.....	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.74	30	W., fresh ..	.20	Hy snow.
Davenport	30.03	37	N.W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Detroit	29.76	34	N.W., gent.	.....	Fair.
Duluth	30.05	37	N., fresh ..	.....	Cloudy.
Erie	29.60	34	S. W., fresh	.23	Lt. snow.
Escanaba	29.97	26	N., fresh....	.....	Clear.
Grand Haven	29.90	32	N.W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Huron	29.74	32	N., fresh....	.....	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.98	38	N. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.95	47	E., gentle..	.....	Fair.
Marquette	30.13	28	W., fresh ..	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.96	32	N.W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.95	47	N.W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Toledo	29.79	37	W., gentle..	.....	Fair.
Yankton	30.09	34	N. E., gent..	.....	Clear.

GOOD ENOUGH!

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The Gold Exchange, which was established in the early days of the War, is to be dissolved April 30. The business will henceforth be carried on by what is to be known as the Gold Department of the Stock Exchange.

FOREIGN.

The Anglo-Russian Controversy Still Drags Its Slow Length Along.

More Talk of Mediation on the Part of Austria and Germany.

Bosnia Overrun with Bashi-Bazouks and Tax-Collectors.

The Former Are Credited with Another Series of Horrible Outrages.

Alarm Caused by the Continued Serious Illness of the Pope.

THE EAST.

A HITCH.

PERA, March 26.—Negotiations between the Porte and Montenegro are apparently interrupted,—the Montenegrin envoys refusing to telegraph for further instructions, being sure of the Prince's determination.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

BRUSSELS, March 26.—The *Le Nord* states that the several European Cabinets are endeavoring to secure an understanding between England and Russia, with a prospect of success.

BOSNIA.

LONDON, March 26.—A Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* says in Bosnia the Turkish redifs are all under arms, and the national military are being armed and drilled. A special Commission has been appointed to see that no person liable shall avoid military service. The militia have received Suider rifles. Money, shoes, and horses are given to the authorities for the newly mobilized militia, and camp-equipage is held ready for use. The Ulemars and Dervishes continue to excite warlike feeling by fanatical addresses. Insurgent bands are appearing in hitherto undisturbed districts, and as the weather is becoming mild enough to make life in the mountains endurable, these bands will receive large accessions from the Rayah population, driven to desperation by misrule.

Letters from Bosnia and Bulgaria assert that the tax-gatherers exact tithes twice, the second batch declaring the first were unauthorized. Confusion is becoming more aggravating every day.

Other dispatches say Kustenage has been strengthened, and that Odessa is completely secured against a sea attack and garrisoned by 10,000 men, while other troops are in the neighborhood.

MORE TROOPS.

RAGUSA, March 26.—Some peasants who, to escape massacre, took refuge in Austrian territory, have returned to their homes. Five hundred Bashi-Bazouks fell upon the village Otchieve, where the returned refugees were rebuilding their dwellings, burned the partly-restored houses and murdered ten of the refugees with nameless horrors. Others fled across the frontier. At Glamosk there was another butchery. A Greek of the Orthodox Church had celebrated his marriage with a girl of the same faith. The bridal procession was stopped by the Turks, who cut down and beheaded four of the guests, and exposed their heads on poles. The bride died from outrages inflicted.

DIED.

PESHAWUR, March 26.—Synod Noor Mahomed, Prime Minister of Amer Cabul, and special envoy to the Indian Government, died to-day.

MIDHAT.

ROME, March 26.—Midhat Pasha has left for Spain and Switzerland.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

VIENNA, March 26.—The *Neue Frie Presse* states that the alliance of the three Emperors will continue on its original basis. The idea of co-operation with Russia never existed. The alliance was formed rather to prevent than to facilitate intervention. Only one more function can now be exercised by the alliance—that of localizing the conflict should war commence.

The Turkish Ambassador to-day had an interview lasting an hour with Gen. Ignatieff.

IGNATIEFF.

LONDON, March 27—5 a. m.—A Berlin dispatch says private intelligence comes from Vienna that Gen. Ignatieff is now trying to revive the alliance of the three Emperors, and induce them to solve the question of the protocol without the consent of England, and that this is the reason for his unexpected resolve to return via Berlin.

AUSTRIA.

A Berlin dispatch says, although Count Andrassy may not object to sign the London protocol without the certainty of English support, and although he may even be induced to revert to the Berlin memorandum should Russia urge such a step, he is very unlikely to enter into arrangements relative to war. He is, on the contrary, disposed to mediate between Turkey and Montenegro, and between Russia and England.

The same dispatch reports that there was a panic on the Berlin Bourse on Monday, but the news of Austrian mobilization has revived the failing hopes of peace.

LONDON, March 27—5 a. m.—A Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, discussing various official hints from St. Petersburg, that it is now necessary to re-establish the imperial alliance in view of the failure of a European understanding, remarks: "If this is Gen. Ignatieff's object, his success may not be much greater than in London. If Ignatieff's mission is to obtain unconditional neutrality, it may be feared his object can scarcely be attained. With the many contingencies which war so close to her frontier might produce, Austria can hardly remain under all circumstances an indifferent spectator. If, on the contrary, Russia should seek for mediators between her and England on the question of disarmament, then perhaps the triple alliance may come to the foreground, as it seems St. Petersburg believes it ought to do.

ANOTHER PROPOSITION.

The *Daily Telegraph* in its leader says: "We have reason to think on trustworthy information that Russia is once more endeavoring to frame such a proposition as may meet England's views relative to disarmament."

ROME.

THE POPE ILL.

ROME, March 26.—Amid the feverish excitement and unremitting labor at the Vatican, relative to the consistory, the Pope has fallen ill again. It is certain that after the secret consistory on the 12th instant he fainted, and had to quit reading the allocution.

ROME, March 26.—The Pope's illness is quite serious. When the fainting fits have occurred he has remained unconscious longer each time. He does not like his illness to be perceived, and makes strong efforts to hide it, producing a painful reaction. The moment he gets back to his own apartments he sinks into a chair and remains motionless, with his eyes closed like a corpse. The recent excitement has told upon him, and indeed on several occasions during the spring, which is always a dangerous season for him, his life has been almost despaired of. His physicians regard the fatiguing receptions of the pilgrims with great apprehension. Foreigners who see the Pope at long intervals notice a great change in him. One of these recently said the allocution of March 12 would probably be the Pope's last formal utterance. Meanwhile the Pope's advisers are endeavoring by every means to get France and Austria to revive the Roman question. It is hoped to induce Italy so far to recognize the Pope's temporal power as to cede the Leonine City to the Holy See, where all religious orders expelled from Rome could find an asylum. It is denied that preparations are making for a conclave.

THE PAPAL SUCCESSION.

ROME, March 26.—The Archbishops of Naples and Perugia, and Vicar of Rome, are confidently mentioned as candidates for the Papacy.

DENIAL.

LONDON, March 27—5 a. m.—A dispatch from Rome denies that the Emperor of Austria has written a letter to the Pope, as was asserted by the *Neue Frie-Presse* of Vienna, assuring him of support in certain eventualities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BOAT RACE.

LONDON, March 26.—Chitty, umpire in the University boat-race, at the dinner of the crews Saturday, said he had an opportunity of questioning the judge on the result of the race, and was satisfied from the latter's replies that both boats had actually passed the post simultaneously.

DEAD.

Walter Bagehot, a political writer, is dead.

INDIA.

Laborers on the relief works in Madras and Bombay increased 2,000 during the past week, owing to the termination of the native holidays at Hydrabad. Forty-three thousand natives are on the relief works. The recent rain-falls promise to do much good.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, March 26.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British corn trade, says: "The season altogether has been more favorable than last year at this time. The sale of English wheat last week was 44,717 quarters at 51s. 3d., against 45,048 quarters at 42s. 9d. last year. Imports into the Kingdom during the week ending March 17, 958,610 cwt. wheat and 198,859 cwt. flour.

DENMARK.

A PARLIAMENTARY MUDDLE.

COPENHAGEN, March 26.—After a debate lasting eleven hours, the members exchanging such compliments as "fools," "laughing stocks," etc. the Radical majority of the Folketheng threw out a second time the Ministerial bill for ways and means as passed in the Upper House. The crisis has now reached a stage when a final settlement must be come to. Only two solutions are possible: Either the Radicals must yield or the country be governed by orders in Council, at least for a time. At a meeting of the Finance Committees of both Chambers, a motion of the Left that the resignation of the Ministry should be the condition of further discussion was rejected unanimously by the Right. The Government intends to introduce a Provisional Budget bill, and afterwards adjourn the Rigsdag.

COPENHAGEN, March 26.—The Government has introduced in the Lower House a provisional budget, and recommends its immediate adoption, so that the session may be brought to a speedy termination, thus avoiding a prorogation.

LOOKS LIKE MUTINY.

WHAT A BRITISH SEA-CAPTAIN SAW.

QUEENSTOWN, March 26.—The Master of the ship Royal Oak encountered a suspicious-looking bark in the Atlantic on the 17th inst., in latitude 49 degrees 41 minutes north, longitude 44 degrees 17 minutes. On his signalling for her name, the word "Confidential" was shown, and when he bore down and hailed for explanations, he was told by several voices to mind his own business. No officers were visible on the deck, and the ship appeared to be under the control of the crew, among whom there was apparently much confusion. The Captain of the Royal Oak made out the vessel to be the Mary K. Campbell. She was heading northwest, not her proper course.

[NOTE.—The British bark Mary K. Campbell, Capt. Gray, sailed from New York Feb. 27 for Bordeaux.]

GERMANY.

THE PRUSSIAN BUDGET.

BERLIN, March 26.—A deficit in the Prussian budget will be more than covered by Prussia's share of the balance of the French indemnity.

RETRENCHMENT.

The Finance Committee of the Reichstag have reported in favor of refusing an increase of the navy estimates demanded by the Government declaring that the present military expenditures are so burdensome that further charges are inadmissable.

PAINTING STOLEN.

LONDON, March 26.—The painting of "The Virgin and Child," by Jan Vaneyck, (John of Gruges), has been stolen from the Berlin National Gallery.

WILL RESUME.

BERLIN, March 26.—The Emperer has refused to accept Gen. VonStosck's resignation, and he will resume his office.

AFRICA.

A FRIENDLY MOVE.

BOSTON, Mass., March 26.—Advices from Congo, on the west coast of Africa, state that the British war steamer Avon had destroyed seven villages on the Congo River, and killed three natives, as a punishment for plundering the American schooner Thomas Nickerson, of New York. This vessel had been captured by the natives, and about thirty tons of coffee were carried off up the country. She was fired by the Avon in order to prevent further plundering.

FRANCE.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

PARIS, March 26.—The clerical journals state that the Catholic Senators and Deputies, moved by the Pope's allocution, have called the attention of the Duke De Cases to the position of the Papacy. The Minister replied that he had always felt a keen solicitude for the interests of the Papacy. The cause of the independence of the Holy See always occupied and ever would occupy an important place in the task to which he devoted his efforts.

HUNGARY.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

PESTH, March 26.—The Lower House has adopted the Finance Minister's project authorizing a 6 per cent gold loan for the conversion of the floating debt, 76,000,000 florins.

VULCAN.

Learned Men in High Places Looking for the Hypothetical Microcosm of Leverrier.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 26.—In accordance with the request of Leverrier, Prof. Davidson, of the Coast Survey, made observations at Summit Station, on the Central Pacific Railroad, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d insts., to determine the question of the transit of Vulcan over the sun's disc. At the Summit the weather was favorable, except on the afternoon of the 21st and late in the afternoon of the 22d, but no signs of a planet were visible, although one spot and disturbed area was seen on the 21st and 22d, and a second disturbed area appeared on the 23d. These were important as indicating what size of spot could be observed, and it is believed that had the planet appeared with a diameter of five seconds of arc it could very readily have been seen. The disc of the sun was very sharply defined during the greater part of the time of observation. At San Francisco Mr. Pratt, of the Coast Survey, made similar search for a planet, and at San Bernardine W. G. Wright, of that place, with less favorable weather, observed through the three days. The former saw the spot of the 21st, and the disturbed area of the 23d, and the latter saw the spot of the 21st. Prof. Davidson has officially reported the results of his search.

OAKEY HALL.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The *Evening Post* has an account of an interview with Wheeler H. Peckham, of counsel for the people in the ring prosecutions, who declares that, so far as he knew, not a dollar of ring plunder had been traced to Hall. He had received no instructions to prosecute him again, and had no intention of doing so. It was possible that Tweed, Woodward, and Sweeny were crammed with evidence against Hall, but if this was the case, not one word of it had reached him (Peckham), and he thought he would be pretty likely to know of it if any one did. Tweed, he understood, had always asserted that Hall shared in the profits of the ring, but he knew of no fresh disclosure in the matter. As to the alleged manufactured report in Hall's handwriting, of a meeting of the Board of Audit, which never took place, Peckham said this paper had been in evidence in the trial of every ring suit, and that the theory of the prosecution had always been that said meeting was never held. There was not a word of truth in the report of the negotiations for settlement in the case against Sweeny, and not even a proposition had been made or suggested on Sweeny's behalf to the counsel for prosecution.

Mr. Peckham also stated that the whole matter of the settlement with Tweed was indefinite. Townsend, his counsel, had simply "proposed to make a proposition," but the proposition had not yet been made.

LIVERPOOL, Eng., March 26.—The missing A. Oakey Hall, of New York, was not discovered on the steamship Germanic, which has just arrived.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The suicide and murder fictions associated with the absent Hall seem now to be abandoned even by the factors, while Miss Ada Dyas pronounces wholly untrue the story that she was with Hall on the day of his departure. The common belief is that there is more mystifying than mystery in the ex-Mayor's departure.

THE PLYMOUTH SKELETON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Dr. Budington's church voted to-night, 160 to 60, not to send delegates to the Congregational Council Wednesday. This is a decisive statement that the Clinton-Avenue Church will have nothing whatever to do with Plymouth Church. Dr. Storrs' church will take the same stand, and harmony is not to be hoped for among the Congregationalists of Brooklyn. Dr. Helmer's people favor Plymouth and its pastor.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement Need Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

IS A

Cure for Every Pain.

It was the First and is the

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating Pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL

Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eruptions, Sinking or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Ovarian Tumor

Of Ten Years' Growth Cured by

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowels for Ten Years.

ANN ARBOR, Dec 27, 1875.—DR. RADWAY: That others may be benefited, I make this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovarics and Bowels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place without any benefit. It was growing at such rapidity that I could not have lived much longer. A friend of mine induced me to try Radway's Remedies. I had not much faith in them, but finally, after much deliberation, I tried them.

I purchased six bottles of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Pills, and two boxes of the Relief. I used these without any apparent benefit. I determined to persevere. I used twelve more bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Relief, and two boxes of the Pills. Before they were gone I had lost twenty-five pounds.

I continued to use the medicine until I was sure that I was entirely cured. I took the medicine about five months, and during that time lost forty-five pounds. In all I took three dozen bottles of the Resolvent, six bottles Relief, and six boxes of the Pills.

I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of gratitude to God for this help in my deep affliction. To you, sir, and your wonderful medicine, I feel deeply indebted, and my prayer is that it may be as much of a blessing to others as it has been to me.

(Signed) MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June, 1875. The medicines above stated were bought of me, with the exception of what was sent to her by you. I may say that her statement is correct without a qualification. (Signed) L. S. LERCH,
Druggist and Chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich.

This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is, and has been for many years, well known to us, and the facts therein stated are undoubtedly and undeniably correct. Any one who knows Mrs. Bibbins will believe her statement.

(Signed)
BENJ. D. COCKER.
MARY COCKER.
MARY B. POND
E B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

For the Cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, etc. PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

Read "False and True."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

LIFE-INSURANCE.

Enormous Salaries Paid to Life-Insurance Officials.

The Highest Salary Paid in This Country—H. B. Hyde the Man.

Possibility of Too Much Zeal Without Discretion.

Making Sure of a Lawyer Legislator—Continued Demoralization.

From Our Occasional Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The sensation to-day in insurance circles is the published statement extorted from the leading life companies by the Legislative Committee at Albany, giving details of their salaries. These companies declined when requested by a resolution to give the required information, and, considering its character, there is no surprise now that the information was withheld. The suspicions of the public are more than verified, and yet it is no less strange than it is lamentable that the so-called "mutual" companies, in which every individual policy-holder is supposed to be equally interested with the officers themselves, are the closest among our close corporations. Their leading officers are elected year after year by the proxies obtained from policy-holders, and the innocent victim of misplaced confidence—the policy-holder—who might ask the high-salaried clerks or officials for some information relative to the company's affairs would soon find himself cured of his love of the "mutual" part of the affair.

SALARY-LISTS OF TWO COMPANIES.

We are furnished by the summary process of the Court with the salary-lists of the two leading city companies—the Mutual Life and Equitable. They are juicy reading for hard times and failing companies. The Mutual list is as follows:

President	$30,000
Vice-President	18,000
Second Vice-President	12,400
Secretary	8,000
Actuary	15,000
First Assistant Actuary	7,200
Second Assistant Actuary	4,800
Two Medical Examiners, each	9,600
Counsel	14,400
One hundred and ten clerks, etc.	191,463
Salaries for 1876	$310,863

The Equitable list is as follows:

President	$37,500
Vice-President	22,000
Actuary	20,000
Secretary	16,500
Assistant-Actuary	7,500
Assistant-Secretary	5,000
Auditor	5,000
Cashier	5,000
Superintendent Bonds and Mortgages	4,500
Seventeen bookkeepers	41,340
Thirty-five clerks and boys	11,999
Commutation engineers' commissions on building percentages	15,000
Special agents and adjusters	15,694
Directors' fees	9,071
Traveling expenses cashiers at agencies and miscellaneous	36,594
Medical Examiners	47,273
Attorneys' fees	35,295
Salaries for 1876	$335,266

WHAT MR. H. B. HYDE RECEIVED.

In addition to his annual salary, Mr. H. B. Hyde, the President of the Equitable, testified that he had received allowances for commissions upon profits amounting to $459,000, and that he was interested in the Boston agency of the Company, which brought him an additional $20,000 per annum. As a mere salaried officer, there is no doubt that he is the best paid official in this or any other country, as the commissions upon the Company's profits, added to his regular salary, brings his income up to the neighborhood of $75,000 per annum. Mr. Hyde is the personal embodiment of the Equitable Life—the head and front, the top, bottom, and sides; the brains, soul, and body of the Company. Let anybody who is prepared to dispute that proposition approach the Company upon any business whatever and see how all matters, large and small, are decided by Mr. Hyde. Now what is remarkable about this salary-list is, that Mr. Hyde permits his subordinates to receive such salaries. With all proper respect for the Secretary of the Company, there is no substantial reason why he should receive $16,500 for his services, as they require neither talent, nor integrity, nor skill, nor any other quality so high priced. In fact, the Equitable salaries are simply abominable, even if we grant that Mr. Hyde, as its executive officer, deserves all he receives. He is the only one upon its staff who can justly claim a fourth part of the pay received, and the publication is bound to cause a stir.

MORE LIFE-INSURANCE SALARIES.

Morris Franklin, President of the New York Life, testified that himself and the Vice-President of the Company had received in five years an annual compensation of $31,500. One of the remarkable features of these developments is the compensation paid to bookkeepers and subordinates generally. The Equitable's seventeen bookkeepers cost $41,340, an average of $2,430. Is this fair toward the policy-holders? The truth is patent to all concerned that at the present day $1,200 will hire a first-class bookkeeper, and if two are allowed at $2,500 apiece, the balance are paid too much, and so on through the list. The Mutual Life shows only a trifle better than the Equitable, and, remembering that both these huge concerns are supposed to be under the especial guardianship of influential and incorruptible Boards of Directors, the query is suggested, "Of what use are Directors who are governed by the whim of one man, and puppet-like perform his will?" There are scores of business-men in these Boards who would scorn to conduct their own private business upon such a basis of extravagance as that manifested by the published facts of to-day. These figures simply confirm the previous opinion of well-posted individuals, that the companies are too lavish in their expenditures, and that the money of policy-holders is too liberally used to support and fatten a host of fellows who are well paid for very little work of any kind.

ONE OF THE FURBER FEATS OF FINANCE.

Some time ago it was published that H. J. Furber, of the Universal Life, was receiving salaries from the North American and Guardian, which had been absorbed by the Universal, and also as Financial Manager of the Charter Oak, which swelled his annual income to about $60,000. He denies the soft impeachment so far as the amount is concerned, and though it is large enough to satisfy any ordinary mortal, there is no room to doubt that Mr. Furber deserves well of at least one Company—the North America—under his charge. When he took possession of the affairs of that Company he found them in a snarled condition, and owing to some peculiar financial notions entertained by the former President of the Company, Mr. N. D. Morgan, in his dealings with a certain Mr. McCool, a builder of this city, a very large amount of mortgages held by the North America were, void for usury. McCool had the Company's money, and had paid such enormous bonuses therefor that competent lawyers who investigated the matter gave their opinion that the mortgages would be held void by the courts. Mr. Furber took the matter in hand, and by some bold feats of financiering, which are not for the public ear on account of the individuals involved, he saved these mortgages intact. He did more, he squeezed the former President, and forced him to refund to the Company a large amount of money. One day it was advertised that Mr. Morgan's pictures and statuary would be sold, but it was not known that the North America Life obtained the chief part of the money. Mr. Furber may or may not be worth a salary equal to that of President Hayes, but as a financier he has saved the North America policy-holders a handsome sum of money.

A POSSIBLE DANGER.

Just now the popular mind is so thoroughly aroused to the abuses of life insurance practice that there is danger the excessive zeal displayed to redress supposed wrongs may produce greater wrongs. The action in placing the North America, Guardian, Reserve, Widows' & Orphans', and Protective—five companies in all—in the hands of a Receiver, may have been well intended, but there is great danger that the step may prove an injury to the policy-holders in those companies. The last three of them were virtually wound up, and reinsured several years ago. The reinsuring companies have so far faithfully carried out the contract by paying accrued losses and preserving the obligations to policy-holders intact. There is no fraud alleged in the original reinsurances, though it is quite probable some officeholder in the expiring companies received a handsome bonus for perfecting the bargain. But the parties chiefly interested are the policy-holders, and they are as well protected by another company as by a Receiver. No possible good has been accomplished by the present Receivership, and as it is admitted the original company cannot pay the losses, policy-holders will quit paying premiums. Lawyers instead of officials will reap a harvest of salaries, and that is all there is in the change.

THE BUSINESS DEMORALIZED.

This will unquestionably be a black year in life-insurance. The Companies are all experiencing the effect of the panic caused by the developments of the past year. One of the officers of a popular city company told me recently that they had more lapses of policies now than at any former period in the Company's history, and the reports from their best agencies were growing comparatively worse and worse every month. This Company received two years ago an average of five applications per day from its General Agent located in Chicago. Now the applications were less than five per week, and the lapsed policies far exceeded the new applications in number and amount insured. There is a desperate effort on the part of the large Companies to retain their risks, and a disposition is now manifested to extend the time and give customers every encouragement to pay their premiums. Yet the tell-tale list of applicants for paid-up policies, for surrender value, and various form of quit-claim policies (no more payments) attest the double fact that people are tired of paying life-insurance premiums and are hard pushed for ready money. A popular Superintendent of Agencies of one of our local life-companies has resigned his office lately to engage in another occupation, because there was nothing for him to do in the life-office. It is this fact that the companies are doing nothing comparatively that renders the continuance of extravagant salaries so much gall and bitterness to poor policy-holders. The companies will be forced sooner or later to recognize this fact.

DANGER OF TOO MUCH LEGISLATION.

The same danger which threatens companies which have quietly dropped out of existence by amalgamating with others, and whose policy-holders are abundantly cared for, is threatened at Albany in another form toward all the companies. The Legislature is besought on all hands to do something, whereas in effect all that is required is to strengthen the hands of the Insurance Commissioner, and then make him to do his duty. The laws of New York are the most stringent of any in the Union in their bearing upon life and fire insurance companies. They do not contemplate anything but the fairest dealing and most honorable treatment. But the poor companies have hoodwinked the Department and blinded the officials. Now, all that is really demanded is to compel an examination of the companies at regular intervals, and the power to compel the companies to open their books to the examiners. The honest truth is that there is a set of sharpers in this city and at Albany who are resolved that now is the day and now is the hour when the companies must come down, and that they must feel the force of hostile legislation goaded on by the indignation felt toward rotten companies. How far the companies may meet this view by paying hush money, cannot be foretold, but there will be a strong sense of relief when the Legislature adjourns. Gov. Robinson was for many years a Director in the Mutual Life of this city, and his friends are confident he will veto any measure designed to oppress the companies in the interest of reckless or ignorant persons.

HOW ONE COMPANY MANAGES.

Some time ago one of our city companies sent a retainer to a member of the New York Legislature with a request that he would search certain titles to real estate in a particular locality. He took the fee and turned the searching over to a junior partner. A gentleman interested in one of the pieces of property conferred with the Life Company relative to the same, and, the question of title being raised, the Company referred him to Mr. ——, the lawyer legislator. The gentleman called upon him one morning and asked him about the abstract title to certain property. The legislator amazed him by expressing the densest ignorance of the matter and openly stated he had turned the business over to a junior, and himself knew nothing about it. Does anybody suppose that the retainer would have been paid if the lawyer had not been a member of the Legislature? The Life Companies spend lots of money very foolishly, but they are not so green as all that.

THE ONE-MAN POWER IN THE DEPARTMENT.

The new Superintendent of the New York Insurance Department has reappointed as his deputy Mr. John A. McCall. Practically, he is the Insurance Department, and he is without doubt the ablest officer in the country. He is a young man yet, not quite 30, but he is one of the shrewdest, quickest, and surest of examiners. He seems to have an intuition for detecting falsehood, and it is truly said that when he goes through a company's affairs saltpetre cannot save it if it is crooked. Mr. McCall bears the reputation of a thoroughly conscientious public officer, and it is safe to say that he wields more real power over the insurance situation in this State than all other officials in it. Upon his examination all the companies which have been turned out of the State have been expelled, and he is understood to be preparing for a Western tour so soon as the examination of several life companies now in progress is finished. He will take the St. Louis companies in hand first, and then visit Chicago, Toledo, Cincinnati, and Nashville, and if any of the companies of those cities which may be doing business here value such an examination, they will be wise to set their houses in order at once. John A. McCall is sure death to an unsound company and quick to recognize a good one.

Q.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

A BALLAD OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

OCTOBER, 1746.

Mr. Thomas Prince loquitur.

A fleet with flags arrayed
Sailed from the port of Brest,
And the Admiral's ship displayed
The signal: "Steer southwest."
For this Admiral D'Anville
Had sworn by cross and crown
To ravage with fire and steel
Our helpless Boston Town.

There were rumors in the street,
In the houses there was fear
Of the coming of the fleet,
And the danger hovering near;
And while from mouth to mouth
Spread the tidings of dismay,
I stood in the Old South,
Saying humbly: "Let us pray!

"O Lord! we would not advise;
But if in thy Providence
A tempest should arise
To drive the French fleet hence,
And scatter it far and wide,
Or sink it in the sea,
We should be satisfied,
And thine the glory be."

This was the prayer I made,
For my soul was all on flame;
And even as I prayed
The answering tempest came.
It came with a mighty power,
Shaking the windows and walls,
And tolling the bell in the tower,
As it tolls at funerals.

The lightning suddenly
Unsheathed its flaming sword,
And I cried: "Stand still, and see
The salvation of the Lord!"
The heavens were black with cloud,
The sea was white with hail,
And ever more fierce and loud
Blew the October gale.

The fleet it overtook,
And the broad sails in the van
Like the tents of Cushan shook,
Or the curtains of Midian.
Down on the reeling decks
Crashed the o'erwhelming seas;
Ah, never were there wrecks
So pitiful as these!

Like a potter's vessel broke
The great ships of the line;
They were carried away as a smoke,
Or sank like lead in the brine.
O Lord! before thy path
They vanished and ceased to be,
When thou did'st walk in wrath
With thine horses through the sea!

—*Longfellow in the April Atlantic.*

IN A STREET-CAR.

Boston Post.

The elusiveness of a cent when it gets into the straw of a horse-car is wonderful to behold. You see the very spot where the coin strikes, but when your hand reaches the place there's no cent there. And the more that straw is poked about, be it with the tenderness of love or the spitefulness of anger, the more the little joker keeps out of sight. It isn't a very high-toned pursuit to be thus chasing a festive bit of copper—alloyed at that—through the labyrinth of straw, and feet, and market baskets, and miscellaneous bundles, which the floor of a street-car ordinarily presents, but one can hardly take a trip o. any considerable length without witnessing just such a hunt. One of the most dignified passengers on a Highland car had an experience of this kind last evening. The coin glinted as it fell, and a sort of glow-worm spark seemed to mark its resting-place. The dignified traveler was evidently no novice as to the deceitfulness of these little jinglers, for he approached that cent with the cautious, stooping motion of a boy trying to pick a bumble-bee from a thistle-blow. He made the clutch with a smile of satisfaction which was meant to reprove the incredulity of his fellow-passenger, but a handful of dirty straw was his only reward. Then he parted the litter and clutched again as he saw the little disc diving into mysterious depths, but the unsaintlike expression of his face showed further lack of success. Then he just "went for" that bedding, and the more the passengers tried to keep from laughing the madder he got; and he shook, and coaxed, and stamped, and bullied the straw, but the cent rather seemed to like it and kept safe distance. Then the man made a shovel-plow of his hands and furrowed the very flooring; then he took to rat-terrier tactics and tried to worry that penny into a compromise, but it was eight to seven against him all the time. At this juncture a glance from the window showed him that he had been carried seven blocks by his stopping-place, and his remarks as he got out on the muddy crossing were hardly fitted for the neighborhood of the Tabernacle.

MAIDENS' MISFORTUNES.

Last May Misses Gaisford, two maiden ladies, took lodgings at Miss Curtis' house in Brighton, England, and at the end of a week received a bill for two weeks' lodgings. The landlady insisted that they had hired the room a week before they had taken possession, and turned them out of the house when they refused to pay the overcharge. On the following Monday Miss Curtis told an Inspector of Police that she had missed a couple of tablespoons and a teaspoon, and an officer was sent with her to the new lodgings of the Gaisfords to search their trunks. When a large wicker basket was opened the landlady became greatly excited, and urged the officer to look sharp. The missing spoons were found. The two ladies were taken into custody, but were acquitted on the evidence of the police officer, which tended to show that the landlady knew far too well where to look for the spoons. The lodgers retaliated by instituting criminal proceedings against the landlady for conspiracy and perjury, and on Feb. 28 she was sentenced to hard labor for eighteen months.

JOE NAGLE AND "OLD ABRAHAM."

Toledo Blade.

Last night, while the pathetic play of "Deborah" was going on before the scenes at Wheeler's Opera House, another act, of a more serious nature, was in progress behind the canvas. J. E. Nagle, or Balfour as his correct name is, and Clarence Bennett, the former the Schoolmaster and the latter Old Abraham, were the participants in the tragedy enacted. Balfour is a veteran actor, but has of late, from various causes, degenerated into a very ordinary one. He, however, like all veterans, commands respect of a certain degree. Bennett is a young actor, ambitious, and, it would seem, slightly conceited. The readers of the *Blade* will recall the scene where Old Abraham meets with the Schoolmaster who has come to drive him away, and recognizes his voice, and the struggle ensues during which Old Abraham is stricken down with lightning. At Detroit "Old Abe" became slightly too demonstrative to suit the Schoolmaster, and tore away the lace frills about his neck. He thought a young actor had no right to "break him up" in that style, and ordered him never to repeat the offense. But those who were present last night will remember that Abraham was very energetic, and tore the Schoolmaster almost to pieces. Once behind the stage, the two had a quarrel. The Schoolmaster bore it with dignity, but Abraham was impudent, and finally called ye Schoolmaster a very hard name, and the latter knocked him down. His eyes swelled up about the size of a peck-measure. He reported the matter to Mr. Janauschek, and that gentleman turned ye Schoolmaster out of the school, Janauschek, when she heard of Abraham's "sassy" demeanor, said that he was to blame, and the Schoolmaster was reinstated. Abraham will stare at the moon to-night with his eye done up in a sling.

A DICKENS ANECDOTE.

New York American.

While Mr. Charles Dickens was last in this country, and lived at the Westminster Hotel, something of a sensation was caused in the establishment by the birth of a child, its mother being an industrious and comely chambermaid employed in the house. One of the lady-boarders, the wife of an ex-Minister to France, took great interest in the little stranger and its unfortunate mother, and, besides preparing clothing for the child, she occupied herself in interesting the guests in behalf of the hapless pair. The girl had had charge of Mr. Dickens' rooms, and that gentleman made a prompt response to the appeal. He placed $200 in the hands of the housekeeper, with orders to take good care of mother and child; and, further, he succeeded in persuading the poor girl to reveal the name of her betrayer. He was a Wall-street man, a well-known broker. At first, when confronted with the mother's statement, he denied all acquaintance with his victim, and it was only by threats of exposure that he was prevailed upon to contribute towards the fund that Mr. Dickens had started for her benefit. As soon as the girl was able to be up and about, her child—whom she named after Mr. Dickens,—was placed with a family in Westchester County, and the mother sent out West, with a complete outfit, a small sum of money, and the whole world before her. She changed her name, and soon secured work; she lived respectably, and has since married well. Her husband was made acquainted with her one *faux pas* and its consequences, forgave them like a man, and sent for her child and adopted it as his own. Little Charles Dickens ——, his mother and step-father, are now living in a small Western town, and no doubt one of them at least has not ceased to bless the name of the great English novelist.

HOW MARY WAS BOUNCED.

We printed some days ago an account of how Dr. Mary Walker was fired out of the Treasury Department; but the following, from the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, gives some new particulars of the grand bounce:

Dr. Mary Walker is a standing office-seeker. For years her bloomers have hovered about ante-rooms of different Secretaries, until she has become such a bother that Secretary Sherman made an order to the doorkeeper that she be no longer admitted to any part of the Department. To-day she slipped by, and had reached the ante-chamber of the Secretary. Word was at once sent to the venerable gray-bearded man who guards the main door in Fifteenth street. He walked up to the second floor, and at once told Dr. Mary that she must go away. "You go to hell," answered Dr. Mary, vigorously; "I shall do nothing of the sort." At this the doorkeeper made a feeble pass at her, as he said, "Come now, you come out of that." At this suggestion of violence Dr. Mary jumped and clacked her heels together twice as she dropped her hand upon a hip pocket, saying, "You lay a hand on me and I will shoot you." The doorkeeper saw a chance for a flank movement. He seized Dr. Mary's right wrist, and then passed his venerable arm about her waist. He then began to propel her toward the street. Dr. Mary kicked his shins all the way and yelled murder, greatly to the amusement of persons in the hallways. After he had piloted her to the street he apologized for his forced rough treatment, and said that her importunity had brought it about. He asked her to pardon him, but Dr. Mary refused, bitterly saying that the country should yet ring with this outrage committed upon a free-born American citizen.

HINTS FOR BRET HARTE.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Montana has been a Territory only thirteen years, but it has had a Historical Society for twelve of them, which has just issued its first volume. Its chief interest centres in mining adventures, especially of the remarkable character, James Stuart. His journal of the disastrous Yellowstone expedition of 1863, annotated by two of his surviving comrades, exceeds in pioneer romance anything "Poker Flat" has produced. Stuart's band was attacked at night by Indians, and several were killed outright. One man who was fatally shot blew out his brains so as not to be a burden to his retreating comrades; and another named Geery, who accidentally shot himself, insisted on following his example. Putting the muzzle of his pistol to his breast, "He was about to fire the fatal shot, when Jim said: 'For God's sake, Geery, don't; but, if you will do it, don't shoot yourself there; it will only prolong your agony. If you must do it, place the pistol to your temple.' To which Geery replied: 'Thanks, Jim, and may God bless you all and take you safe out of this.' As he placed the pistol to his temple, the men, with weeping eyes and full hearts, turned to walk away, as they could not bear to see him fire. He pressed the trigger, and the cap only exploded. I then appealed to him, saying: 'Geery, for God's sake, don't; this is a warning.' To which he paid no attention nor made any reply, but rather seemed to be soliloquizing, and said: 'I know not what to think of that; it never snapped before.' Cocking his pistol again, he engaged a few seconds in mental prayer, and again pulled the trigger that launched him into eternity."

THE SINGING SEA-SHELL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The article in yesterday's TRIBUNE about the singing sea-shell brought back sweet reflections of bygone days, when, having never seen the vast ocean, I could at least gratify my desire by hearing the roar of its waves from the sea-shell. But, since I have grown to be prosaic, I found that an empty water-pitcher, and even a deep drinking-glass, tells the same story. As the sound is heard also when the articles mentioned are laid on the table and the ear brought to the opening, I conclude that the continuous motion of the air over the edges of the hollow article produces a vibration of the column of air contained in it, strong enough to cause the sound, which becomes perceptible as soon as the ear is brought into such a position that all the sound will enter it without dilution. Yours respectfully, R. J. H.

HOW TO DO IT.

The famous Dr. John Brown, the commentator, experienced a full share of the world's vicissitudes. At Dunse, on one occasion, when his funds were low, he entered a shop to purchase the luxury of a halfpennyworth of cheese. The shopman declared his inability to accommodate him with so small a portion. "Then what's the least you can sell?" inquired the Doctor. "A pennyworth," replied the dealer, and instantly set about weighing that quantity, which he speedily placed on the counter, in anticipation of payment. "Now," said the Doctor, taking up the knife, "I will instruct you how to sell a halfpennyworth of cheese in future," upon which he cut the modicum in two, and, appropriating the half, put down his coin and departed.

A WISCONSIN "PURP."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., March 24.—You have been bragging about dogs in your TRIBUNE, but I think mine goes far ahead of them all. It can catch rats, birds, and rabbits. When he goes into the woods hunting with other men, he cabbages their game and brings it to me, which saves me the trouble of fatiguing myself, and, what is furthermore, saves we from using my shot. He chases all the Seventh-Ward geese till all the old Irish women, with big clubs, get after him, when he puts his tail between his legs and puts for home. Hoping this will be put in your paper, I am, respectfully,

M. J. S.

CONVERSIONS IN ALASKA.

The Russo-Greek Church has missionaries in Alaska, and native converts are numerous. The genuineness of the conversions, however, may well be questioned, judging by the following in the Moscow *Gazette*: "The Kolosh of Sitka, when urged to embrace Orthodoxy and send some of their boys for education in the Orthodox school, turn to the missionary and ask, 'How much will be paid us for letting our children be educated in the Orthodox school?' One asked how much he would get for embracing Orthodoxy. When the Orthodox Bishop was visiting Sitka, one of the candidates for baptism, who was dirty and half-clothed, was told that he must at the time of baptism be properly dressed,—that he must have a clean, new shirt, and put on shoes and stockings. The Kolosh asked, in astonishment, 'But will not the Russians provide all these things, as they used to?' He said that if they would not give him coverlets and a shirt, he did not care to be baptized."

DIDN'T WANT PRAYER WASTED.

"There wass another story," continued Peter, with a twinkle in his eye, but the same grumbling tone in his voice, "ferry wicked; but many's the time I will hef a laugh at that story. That wass about two men in a boat, and the night it wass so black that they couldn't find their way into the harbor at all, and the wind it was blowing ferry hard. And the one he says to the other, 'Duncan, you must gif a prayer now, or we will nefer get into the harbor at all.' And Duncan says, 'I canna do it; you maun do it yourself, Donald.' And Donald he will say, 'Tam you, Duncan, if you do not gif a prayer we will be trooned as sure as death, for I can see nothing but blackness.' And so it was that Duncan will stay in the stern of the boat, and he will kneel down, and he will say, 'O Lord, it iss fifteen years since I hef asked you for anything; but it will be another fifteen years before I will ask you for anything more, if you will tek the boat into the harbor.' And then, sure enough, at this moment there wass a great sound of the boat going on the beach, and Donald that was up at the bow, he will cry out, 'Stop, Duncan, do not pray any more; do not be beholden to anybody, bekass the boat's ashore already.'"—*William Black's "Madcap Violet."*

BOSTON'S MUSICAL CULTURE.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

"And this," said a gifted Italian artist, as he slammed the top of the organ down on the monkey's tail, after fruitlessly grinding "Beautiful Spring" before an imposing block of empty houses, "this is the boasted musical culture of Boston;" and, muttering "A divalo mitsuchur one-hoz town, badcesstoit," in the liquid language of Italy, he turned his face sadly towards Milwaukee.

THE NATIONAL LIFE-INSURANCE CO.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 26.—In an article published in THE TRIBUNE of to-day it is stated that the National Life-Insurance Company of the United States of America paid to its officers and agents during the year 1876 $429,023. The detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements of this Company, as shown by the books and as made to the Directors and stockholders, and the sworn returns to the Insurance Departments of all the States, show the following to be the facts:

Received for premiums in 1876	$763,868
Received for interest and rents	201,427
Total receipts	$965,295
Disbursed for death-claims (less reinsurance), matured endowments, and annuities	$217,843
Paid for surrendered policies	174,911
For commissions to agents	64,278
For salaries to officers and all office employes	37,165
For reinsurance in other companies	15,735
For taxes, medical examinations, advertising, rent, printing and stationery, attorneys' fees, profit and loss, and all other expenses	148,122
Total disbursements	$658,054
Balance carried to reserve account	307,241

The reserve is required by the law of the State and by the principles of the business to be held for the security of the policy-holders, and this fund, with the interest and the future premiums, is necessary and sufficient to provide for the ultimate payment of all the policies.

As will be seen, the commissions to agents average only 8 4-10 per cent of the premiums alone, or 35-100 of 1 per cent of the amount of insurance in force.

The salaries and all compensation paid by the Company to the officers, consisting of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Actuary, two Medical Directors, and about eighteen clerks, amounts to $37,165, being 3 9-10 per cent of the total receipts of the Company for the year, or 18-100 of 1 per cent of the amount of insurance in force.

There was paid during the year for death-claims $229,031, not deducting reinsurance collected on the policies, and the total premiums paid by the insured under these policies, not only in 1876, but in all years since the policies were issued, were only $37,574. These men did not "pay $4 for insurance and their heirs get back only $1 of it." On the contrary, their heirs received over $6 for every dollar paid.

The National is a purely stock company, and the insured pay their premiums only for insurance, these premiums being about 25 per cent less than those of mutual companies, and do not pay a high premium for the sake of having a small portion of it returned in the shape of dividends. Therefore all that the policy-holders need to inquire is: Does the company furnish security? Is the company managed in such a manner that it will be able to meet its liabilities? The statement of assets as compared with liabilities shows that the Company has $153 of assets for every $100 of liabilities. The above statement of receipts and disbursements shows that the Company is being conducted in such a manner that it will always be secure. The principal office of the Company is located in this city, and a large portion of its funds are invested here, and its Directors are well-known Chicago men. They invite the fullest investigation, and claim that the Company is deserving of the support and patronage of the public. Respectfully yours, E. W. PEET, President.

[The item in THE TRIBUNE stated about all the Company's printed report for 1876 revealed. If it conveyed a wrong impression as to the expenses of the Company, its officers are to blame for not furnishing more information, and giving the expenditures in such detail as would enable the reader to know how much had been spent for salaries and commissions. In the present excited state of the public mind in consequence of the extraordinary revelations in New York, people are getting to be naturally and justifiably suspicious of "life" statements, especially when they are lumped and look blind.—ED.]

CATTLE OF THE PLAINS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Being much interested in the matter of stock-raising in the West, I was much struck with the two letters that have lately appeared from "Emigrant" and his Kansas opponent, and while the figures of the former are correct on his supposition that his yearling heifers are to breed, which the Kansas gentleman denies, the figures of the latter are erroneous as deducting the supposed expenses from the worth of the herd at the end of the three years. "Emigrant" set the value of the herd at 200 per cent per annum (or 600 per cent on the original outlay) at the end of the three years. The deduction of the expense would affect only the percentage of profit, which would be more or less according to the intelligence and ability with which the herd was managed.

It strikes me, however, that the safe calculation to make would be somewhere between the two estimates, and, to avoid the possibility of the Kansas gentleman's objection, it would be prudent to commence your herd with 2-year-olds instead of yearlings. At the end of three years your herd (not your profits) would be of the following number and value, supposing you started with 300 2-year-olds (which you would be careful to select from herds in which bulls were well represented) worth $3,600, viz.:

300 5-year-old cows at $17	$5,100
240 4-year-old cows at $17	4,080
240 3-year-old cows at $17	4,080
240 2-year-old cows at $12	2,880
1,020	$16,140

Here your 4 and 3-year-olds, and probably your 2-year-olds, would have increased, but, as the proportion of bull calves cannot be reckoned on, it seems hazy to calculate on it, any more than you could tell what would be the exact expense; but probably the one would set off the other. Anyhow, taking the Kansas figures as the correct ones, his percentage of profit seems to me so encouraging that in the present state of trade the matter should be looked into. I intend to personally investigate, and any capitalists who care to do the same had better address to

P.-O. Box 403, City.

P. S.—In the matter of exportation of salt beef to England, I may say that I consider there wou[illegible] be little or no sale for it. The splendid rou[illegible] beef that are seen on the luncheon ta[illegible] wealthy are generally pickled by the h[illegible] after some peculiar recipe that has b[illegible] family for generations, and no other [illegible] looked at. And the salt-beef eaten by [illegible] with carrots (never parsnips) comes from the butcher, who always keeps a large tub full of pickle, and pops into it any piece of meat that is not sold overnight, or is in danger of becoming putrid. This, therefore, they can afford to almost give away, and, although they do not now do so, they very quickly would if threatened with an invasion from America. The case is different with fresh meat, however; here is our opportunity. With the rinderpest coming, beef will be very scarce, and any supply from here will be invaluable. Therefore, now is the time to invest in cattle-raising. Verbum sap.

EXPORTING MEAT TO ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 26.—As an encouragement to exporters of fresh meat from this country to England, and for the benefit of all concerned, the subscriber believes every little item, private or otherwise, touching the business ought to be most extensively published. Should you in some degree be of the same opinion, I would suggest for publication the following extract from a letter written by a lady relative residing in London, and dated Feb. 28 last: "The great talk of the day here is the importation of American fresh beef. At Cannon street there is a depot which is besieged from morning till night. It will seriously injure the business here, I fancy. We have tried it and find it most excellent and great economy." Very respectfully,

GUST. FRED. BERGHOLTZ.

Precious Stones as Playthings.

A South-Africa traveler named O'Reilly stopped one night at a Boor's house. He found the children playing with a pebble that looked like a diamond. He bought it for a trifle, the Boor saying it was a diamond, they could get plenty more, and took it away. He sold it at the Cape for $3,000. He bought another from a negro, which he sold for $56,000, and then the natives began to search for these stones where they had previously seen them, the white men heard of their success, and then the rush began. One mine after another, all in the same neighborhood, was found, and round each mine a city has sprung up. The last, and that which is the centre of the diamond trade, is Kimberley. This city has 10,000 population, five churches, two theatres, banks, hotels, and other buildings.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$2,300 WILL PURCHASE 3-STORY brick house, 970 West Polk-st.; $2,500, 3-story brick, 18 Holbrook-st.; $1,800, 3-story brick, 434 Irving-place; $3,500, 3-story brick, 1020 West Adams-st.; $3,000, 3-story brick, 1022 West Adams-st. Above property will be sold on terms to suit; prices are about half of original cost. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-ST., 3 NEW STONE-front houses; will be ready to occupy about the 15th of March. Also 2 on Ada-st. adjoining the same. For terms and price call or address L. K. RUSSELL, 89 Fulton-st., Chicago, Ill., principal. By the same party, 2 houses on Fulton-st., near Central Park, at the new railroad station. This property is well worthy the attention of parties looking for houses.

FOR SALE—100 FEET OF BEST RESIDENCE LOTS, Dearborn-av.
200 feet of best residence lots, Superior-st.
150 feet of best residence lots, Huron-st.
Terms easy. No middle men need apply.
PROPRIETOR,
278 Ohio-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BARGAIN IN LARGE brick house and 32 feet of ground on Monroe-st., in best locality. $8,500. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN ALL PARTS of the city. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WHAT WILL YOU GIVE FOR A 25-foot lot, Thirty-eighth-st. and Stewart-av.? Must be sold. Address K 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE 2-STORY AND BASEment brick house on West Adams-st., west of Robey; price only $3,250; very low. E. S. HEATON, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$12,000, IF TAKEN THIS WEEK, will buy 164x164 feet on the corner of Rhodes-av. and Thirty-third-st., which is less than $75 per foot for this valuable corner; terms easy. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—49 FEET, EAST front, on South Halsted-st., with buildings; rent, $700; incumbrance, $5,000. J. F. CLAFLIN, 173 Madison-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A THREE-STORY and basement brick dwelling in good order; modern improvements, 14 rooms, range, furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; barn on alley; one block east of Union Park. Apply to OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., corner Lake and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, No. 416 West Washington-st., at a bargain by the owner. T. LYMAN, 17 Portland Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE—HINSDALE houses and lots; prices and terms to suit everybody; fare only $6.25 for month; 20 trains a day; highest land of any suburb. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE AND 12 ACRES OF land at Maywood, suitable for a poultry farm or vegetable garden. Apply to F. W. BARKER, Room 9, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A CAPItalist to purchase a tract of 161 to 184 acres of high rolling land, well timbered, 17 miles from Chicago, on the lake shore; this includes a very beautiful country seat; fine view of the lake, and near to depot. For full particulars apply to T. LYMAN, Room 17 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES OF LAND 7 miles from Court-House, and one mile from Irving Park, fronting on a new gravel road. Address L 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—I HAVE AN ELEGANT SUBURBAN residence, finely located, which I will sell at a great bargain. Address for five days C 59, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—1,760 ACRES OF land in Kossuth, Palo Alta, and Emmet Counties, Ia.; title perfect. THOMAS D. SNYDER, 3 and 4 Kendall Building, southwest corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE DAIRY FARM OF 200 ACRES in McHenry County, only one-half mile from depot and butter factory. J. M. PESTANA, 123 Dearborn.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—$45 PER MONTH WILL RENT THE elegant brick house southeast corner Van Buren-st. and Campbell-av.; parlor, dining-room, and library on first floor; large grounds, fine stable; house cost $12,-000. Inquire on premises, or at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH WILL RENT TEN-room house with large grounds No. 10 Harvard-st.; $16 per month, 3-story brick 497 Western-av. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH WILL RENT LARGE frame house with large grounds No. 632 West Van Buren-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—2 HOUSES ON FULTON-ST., CORNER of Oglesby, one $10 and one $8 till May 1, then $15 and $20 per month. Inquire at 89 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—ONE HOUSE ON OAKLEY-AV. AND two houses on Monroe-st. of those elegant stone-front blocks, built by us last fall. All the others are rented. Last chance. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT swell stone-front 1459 Prairie-av.; all modern improvements; $35 per month. H. P. BALDWIN, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—HOUSE—49 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST., near Madison. Inquire at 27 West Madison-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—AT LOW PRICES—NORTH SIDE, NEAR Lincoln Park:
$50—Fine, new, 14-room brick, south front.
$45—Two-story and basement, octagon brick, large barn.
$40—Handsome octagon stone, 11 rooms, laundry.
$37.50—Stone, 2-story and basement, gas fixtures, and furnace.
$22.50—Six rooms, main floor, new brick house, nice lot.
Modern conveniences, 3 lines street-cars, first-class neighborhood. Will take parties to see the property.
CHARLES N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—BRICK DWELLINGS NOS. 234½ AND 238 Illinois-st.; 3-story and basement, 8 rooms, with all modern improvements; rent, $30 per month. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN, 43 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—$20—BRICK HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, NO basement, near Lincoln Park. M. PORTER, 14 Grant-place.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—MODERN 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSES, $25; others $8 to $40. For sale on monthly payments. JOHN F. EBERHART, 107 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES $15 TO $100 PER MONTH. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 68 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms $10 to $16 per month; best location in the city. 161 South Clark-st. Room 11.

TO RENT—ROOMS ON THIRD AND FOURTH floors at 94 Dearborn-st. Apply at Room 4.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY 115 East Randolph-st., Room 30.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT-FURNISHED ROOM, No. 25 Indiana-av., corner Thirteenth-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—ON LAKE-ST., IN BRICK BLOCKS, flats No. 344, 348, 354, and 356, all in good order and cheap. Apply to N. NORTON, 361 Washington-st.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF modern house on West Monroe-st.; family occupying upper floor take meals out; perhaps could make arrangements to board with family taking house. Address M 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 70 LAKE-ST., NEAR State, four story and basement, by N. SAWYER, 50 LaSalle-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—SEVERAL DESIRABLE OFFICES TO rent in Fullerton Block, 94 Dearborn-st. Apply at Room 4.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—PART OF SECOND AND ALL OF third and fourth floors of 150 to 154 Fifth-av., suitable for jobbing trade; possession at once. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—20 ACRES OF LAND WITH HOUSE and barn, on Western-av., south of Brighton House; inclosure covers 80 acres of land. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDING, 20x140, with elevator, No. 142 Lake-st., between Clark and LaSalle. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE BY a responsible party, who will board family without [illegible]ren; or if parties leaving the city have a furnished [illegible]e they wish occupied by a careful tenant, address A. JAMES, care Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE BY a responsible party; will take A No. 1 care of furniture; must be north of Eighteenth-st., South Side, and east of Union Park, West Side; no fancy price will be paid. Address, stating price and location, D 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOFTS ON SOUTH SIDE, east of Clark-st. and north of Monroe. Address B 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE ON MAIN floor of 5 rooms, east of Union Park. Address F 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AT $20 TO $50 PER month; special demand and more customers than we have houses at those rates; owners leave description with JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 68 Washington-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THAT DEsirable piece of property situate on southeast corner of State and Van Buren-sts., formerly occupied by St. James Hotel, being 160 feet, fronting on State-st. Apply to WM. McCULLY & CO., Pittsburg, Pa.; H. M. HIBBARD, Esq., 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPRING AND SUMMER TERM OF THE Froebel School and Kindergarten, 16 Bishop-court, will begin Monday, April 2, 1877. Miss SARA EDDY, Principal.

STORAGE.

AT 300 WEST MADISON-ST.—SAFE, CLEAN, and dry storage for furniture, pianos, etc.; advances 10 p. c. per year. Safety Storage Co. Hours 1 to 6 p. m.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, AND MERCHANDISE stored at lowest rates in fire-proof warehouse, 180 W. Monroe-st. We loan money at 10 per cent per annum.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—BIG PRICES PAID FOR standard works of any kind. Call or address CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—A YOUNG MAN 18 TO 20 years old, residing with his parents, who understands double entry bookkeeping; salary $600 a year; unexceptionable references required. Address D 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, AND other business men with a little capital but out of employment to call at Room 141 Kuhn's Hotel from 1 to 6 p. m. Tuesday and Wednesday to see the best chance for business now extant.

WANTED—GOOD MAN WITH $75 CASH TO manage our business in another city; an opportunity seldom offered. 145 Clark-st., Room 14.

Trades.

WANTED—SIX SILVER LAYERS AT 25 EAST Ohio-st.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO TURN MALT. MUST have experience. Northwestern Malt Company, Clybourn bridge.

WANTED—BARBER AT 273 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

WANTED—A GOOD SEWED-SHOE-MAKER AT 40 North Clark-st. PATRICK MINOGUE.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—MARRIED AND SINGLE MEN FOR farm work. Also railroad laborers; plenty station work. CHRISTIAN & CO.'S Employment Office, 268 South Water-st., Room 11.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE PARTY as resident agent in Chicago in the dye-stuff brokerage business. One familiar with factory and wholesale drug trade preferred. Address Box 2366, Boston.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL THE ROYAL gem casket, mustache protector, napkin supporter, coin detector, and thirteen other new articles; agents at work are making $10 to $20 a day. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO IN CHICAGO AND three for Illinois and Iowa; business permanent and no peddling; salary liberal; hotel and traveling expenses paid. Address MONITOR LAMP COMPANY, 264 Main-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY YOUNG MAN TO assist in photograph gallery. A good chance for a suitable person. Art Gallery, 101 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN WELL posted in teas; one who can control trade in Michigan and Northern Indiana. Must have best of references. Address, with reference, B, Carrier 1, Chicago.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell soda apparatus; liberal terms to good men with satisfactory references. Apply to BIGELOW Fountain Co., 75 Van Buren-st., from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—SMART MEN IN EVERY COUNTY IN the Union for goods that sell at 400 per cent profit; $1 samples sent upon receipt of 50 cents. Papers for stamp. RAY & CO., 61 LaSalle-st., Room 5, Chicago.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SOLICIT TRIAL orders for a domestic article. Sold on easy installments. Address E 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING AGENTS TO TAKE A specialty; furniture trade preferred. Address K 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL 100 FAST SELLING articles; city and country canvassers wanted for the "Home Guest." American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be able to milk a cow. 10 West Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family of adults; Norwegian or German preferred; must come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 309 Fulton-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK AND ASSIST IN general housework at 1430 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian girl for housework in a family of five; reference required. 594 West Erie-st., between Lincoln and Robey.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; first-class cook and ironer; no washing required; must bring reference. Call Tuesday morning at 63 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK AND take care of children. Apply at 864 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must understand cooking, washing and ironing; city references required. Apply at 743 West Madison-st., first flat.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN COOK; a steady place and good pay; no Irish wanted. Apply at 256 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, three in family; German or Swedish preferred. Apply at 402 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Apply at 356 South Park-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—WOMEN TAILORS TO WORK ON pants and jackets. Apply at store No. 81 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—HANDS TO WORK ON LADIES' UNderwear at HYMAN BROS., 124 Franklin-st., upstairs.

Nurses.

WANTED—SOME RELIABLE PERSON TO TAKE charge of and bring on from Boston, Mass., to Chicago, a child 2½ years old. Addres E 52, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—4 DINING-ROOM GIRLS FOR IOWA City; must leave to-day; also man cook. Call at 23 West Randolph-st., at 9 a. m. sharp. J. H. SPERBECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACME KNIFE-PLEATER AND FLUTER. THE most simple and complete machine in the world. Pleats a yard per minute. It excels all others in variety, neatness, and rapidity of work. Sample machine sent to any address on receipt of $2.50. Agents wanted everywhere. BERLIN & BURCKY, 180 East Randolph-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—MARCH 30, 1877, IN the estate of John M. Lambin, 6 barrels best Kentucky whisky, and open Concord buggy, nearly new. By order of the Court, at 289 Milwaukee-av.

A BUSINESS MAN OF VERY EXTENSIVE CITY acquaintance would like to invest a few thousand dollars in some legitimate business. Address E 66, Tribune office.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, CARpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods o any kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st.

TAILORS AND CUTTERS!—A NEW REVISED AND complete system of cutting, exposing the defects in all other systems, taught in three lessons. For further particulars address B 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—ALL TO KNOW THAT I AM DETERmined to lead in the reduction of prices. Let those who will, follow. Eight album pictures, 50 cents. HENSHEL, Photographer, 212 and 214 State-st.

WANTED—BOARD OF TRADE TICKET. ADdress B 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY AN EIGHT-FOOT SILVER-mounted show-case. Address, giving lowest price, K 44, Tribune office.

THE FIRM OF T. H. SEYMOUR & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by T. H. Seymour, who will settle all affairs of the firm, and who will continue the General commission business as heretofore.

T. H. SEYMOUR,
M. A. SEYMOUR,
Chicago, March 26, 1877. D. L. SEYMOUR.

The undersigned will continue to transact a General Commission and Brokerage business on the "Chicago Board of Trade."

M. A. SEYMOUR,
Chicago, March 26, 1877. D. L. SEYMOUR.

THE TOLL-GATE! PRIZE PICTURE SENT FREE! An ingenious gem! Fifty objects to find! Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

500 SETS LADIES' FINE FURS AT $5, $10, $15 per set. Elegant seal sacques half price. Seal and mink furs reduced 50 per cent. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

$2,500 A YEAR TO AGENTS. OUTFIT AND a $25 shot-gun free. For terms address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS BUYS A HALF interest in a genteel cash business paying $300 monthly. 125 South Clark-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE stock in Colorado Springs, Col.; business established 4 years. F. L. MARTIN, Colorado Springs, Col.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CLOTHING AND MERCHANT tailoring business, established since 1871, with good success, located in the city. Address L 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS cheap for cash. Apply at 674 Fulton-st.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE AT ALBION, NOble County, Ind.; good trade; good location; stock worth about $4,000; reasons for selling, parties wish to engage in other business. Address L. G. WORDEN & SON.

WINDSOR HOTEL, OF MONTREAL—FINEST building on the Continent to be let for a term of years. Address ANDREW ALLAN, President, Montreal, Canada.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES—DO NOT BE SWINDLED by "shysters" and "parties without responsibility" claiming the ability to perform what is well known to be illegal. You throw away time and money. Our facilities are not surpassed by any firm in the country. "Divorces procured according to law." Law office of P. MONTGOMERY, 162 Washington-st., Room 19.

A. DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBtained in every State and Territory, for incompatibility and other causes; it makes no difference where you reside, and the time required in obtaining a divorce, complying with the law in every respect, is twenty-two days; no money required until divorce is granted; thirteen years' experience, and the best of references; advice free. Law office of A. J. DEXTER, 132 Dearborn and 99 Madison-sts., Rooms 8 and 9, Chicago, Ill. All correspondence answered in plain envelope.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, Attorney, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—IOWA LANDS IN EXCHANGE FOR good property. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 68 Washington-st.

WE HAVE AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN A very choice location on the West Side to exchange for a residence at Evanston. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

WILL EXCHANGE SEAL-SKIN SET FOR DIAmond ring. Address K 98, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—GRAINING FOR SUIT OF clothes made to order. Address GRAINER, 989 Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL TO JOIN two active young men of ample experience and controlling good trade in a leading line of business in starting a new house. Address H 11, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH A few hundred dollars and good reference, to join the advertiser in a good paying and legitimate business. Address D 14, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO ENTER into a copartnership in the baking and restaurant business; of good moral character, a practical baker, with $500 capital. Address Box 290, Mt. Vernon, Ia.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP. Apply to J. B. REEME & CO., 126 Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY experienced retail boot and shoe salesman; city references. Address C 53, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CUSTOM CUTTER BY a man who has good reference, sober, steady, and honest, in some town west of Chicago. Address E 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man, who is a cooper by trade and willing to make himself generally useful. Address G 29, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN as bartender; will refer to the place I am about to quit as to honesty, sobriety, and industry. Address M L, Morgan House, 77 and 79 North Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE; the man to take care of horses, garden, lawn, etc.; the woman to do the washing and ironing or assist in housework; has no family; ages 25 and 23; good city references. Address M 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED outside salesman of good address and business habits, a position to sell on commission. Address F 2, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO PRIVATE WORK in a family or go into the country on a farm; references given. Address L 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; good references. Address 117 East Twelfth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do up-stairs work; good references. Address G 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Swedish girl. Call at 111 Winchester-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework or second work in a private family. Please call at 431 Twenty-fifth-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework or second work in a private family. Please call at 1379 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework. Call at or address 49 North Green-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS; one to do cooking, the other as second girl, or general housework, in a private family. Please call for two days at 134 Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN COOK, meat or pastry, in a hotel or boarding-house; wages $7 per week. Call for three days at 410 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl with a respectable lady dressmaker. Call or address 173 Brown-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD STOUT GERman girl to cook, wash, and iron; wishes a good place. 297 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SWEDISH girl to do general housework in a private family. Call for two days at 1481 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework, except cooking. Call for two days at 88 Twenty-fourth-st., in rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR A WIDOW WOMAN to cook and her son of 13 years to make himself generally useful; city or country. Apply at Home of the Friendless, 911 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework or second work. Please call at 437 North Chestnut-st., near the Water-Works.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dining-room girl; good reference. Call for two days at 982 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; reference if needed. Please send your cards to MARY STANTON, North Side Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—A TIDY AMERICAN GIRL wants a place for general housework; reference. Apply at 170 Vernon-av., basement door.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Call or address 350 Carpenter-st., near Milwaukee-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS AND thoroughly competent Canadian woman as laundress in private family, boarding-house, or laundry. Call for three days at 209 West Madison-st., Room 17.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, FIRST-class woman as cook in a public house. Call for three days at 211 West Madison-st., Room 14.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS washer and ironer to work by the day or week. Please call at 24 Winter-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES I N WANT OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 173 North Halsted-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER, AND money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office, 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

I WILL PAY 1 PER CENT A MONTH FOR $1,500, payable in 6, 9, and 12 months, will give mortgage on furniture and fixtures that cost $10,000, and are being used in a good paying business. Address, with name, F 86, Tribune.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 AND 9 PER CENT IN sums over $1,000, and smaller loans at 10 per cent. J. HENRY EOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, without removal, or on good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS FROM $1,000 TO $30,000 on Chicago property or Illinois farms at current rates. F. A. HENSHAW, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

MORTGAGE LOANS—IN SUMS TO SUIT AT CURrent rates; $2,000 at 8; $1,000 at 9; $3,000 at 9; money in hand. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 159 LaSalle.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, JEWELRY, diamonds, machinery, chattels in warehouse, or any good collaterals. 169 Washington-st., Room 23.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE CHOICE APPLICAtions for loan on Evanston or Hyde Park improved security. Ample margin required. J. JOHNSTON, 110 Fifth-av.

WE HAVE $32,000 MORE TO LOAN AT 7 PER cent on choice inside improved property. One sum of $12,000, two of $10,000 each, or one of $20,000. Decision at once. Also other amounts. TURNER & BOND, Rooms 11 and 12, 102 Washington-st.

$1,000 OR $2,000 TO LOAN ON CITY IMproved property; funds at hand. LOUIS L. PALMER, 84 Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE NEARLY NEW LEATHER-TOP lady's phaeton; very stylish. Also set of single harness, and lap-robes, etc. Can be seen at livery stable of T. E. MORRIS, Sixteenth-st., near Wabash-av. Price $175; cost $275. Harness, etc., $25; cost $50.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—3 CAR-LOADS OF HORSE of all kinds; one more car-load to arrive to-mo row; 4 good buggies, at Chicago Stables, 70 S. Canal-st

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF A CAR-LOAD work and driving horses just from the countr Tuesday, March 27, at 10 a. m., at WREN & CO. 196 and 198 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A LIGHT WAGON, WI top preferred, for cash. Call at 80 and 82 W Randolph-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUS Excellent rooms and board, $5 to $7 per we restaurant tickets, 21 meals, for $4.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STAT Board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per we with use of piano.

353 STATE-ST.—THE CLARENCE HOUSE, tween Van Buren and Harrison-sts.—Desi rooms, with first-class board, at low rates.

West Side.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., NEAR MADISON—PL ant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with and cold bath. Good table fare, $4.

Hotels.

DEFOREST HOUSE, CORNER NORTH CL and Erie-sts.—Parties desiring choice west or front rooms, with or without board, can find su above.

ST. CLAIR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPO Palmer House—Desirable rooms $2 to $4 per w also handsome front parlor, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A LADY WHO IS RESPONSIBLE, whose business requires her presence here, to obtain board and room in a quiet and pleasan ly for the summer in Geneva, Evanston, or Lak est. Can furnish room. Please address Mr. HALLOWELL, Chicago, stating size of room, pri

BOARD—AND ROOMS BY A LADY IN PR family; North Side. References exchange dress G 36, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO room and board, on the South Side, where no other boarders. Would also like the use stable. Address S 49, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

BARGAINS IN ELEGANT PIANOS BY man, Lighte & Ernest, Steinway, Billings lock, T. A. Dowling & Co., Waters & Sons, and others. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State.

CHICKERING PIANO, $115; 7 OCTAVE toned piano for rent, $5. Esty organ, $2.50 tuned and repaired very low. 257 West Madiso

DECKER BROS. PIANOS AND ESTEY for sale and for rent; lowest prices and easie in the city. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD PIANO AND ON organ in exchange for good horses at the Stables, 70 South Canal-st.

$175 WILL BUY A HANDSOME R 7⅓ octave, pianoforte, with agraff provements, extra moldings, rich carved leg R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—BROWN AND WHITE SPANI owner can have by proving property charges. Inquire at 774 Cottage Grove-av

TAKEN UP—A STRAY COW. THE have the same by calling at 710 paying charges.

$50 REWARD—LOST—THURSDAY last, a solitaire diamond ring, carats, straw colored stone, set high in ring. W. A. PINKERTON, 169 Fifth-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, WITH LEAS room corner hotel; central to business 172 North Clark-st., Room 1.

HANDSOME PARLOR SUITS, COVERE ry with puffing, reduced to $50; eleg suits reduced to $65; easy-chairs, loun goods far below regular prices. R. T. State-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPA Madison-st., sell all kinds of house on monthly payments. Low prices; lo

MEDICAL.

DR. LITTLE, 168 SOUTH CLARK-ST. skin diseases, ulcers, cancers, etc., without detention from business. Office

The Tribune.

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Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Dion Boucicault. "The Shaughraun."

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1877.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 95⅜.

The Senate of Massachusetts has passed a resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution of the State under which women shall be empowered to vote at all elections. The Lower House of the Legislature, it is supposed, will defeat the project.

The powerlessness of the Turkish Government is again illustrated by another series revolting outrages. This time the scene laid in Bosnia, where the Mussulman population is being supplied with the most improved arms for the alleged purpose of providing for their own defense. The recipients of these arms are evidently unfavorably disposed toward the European reform policy, and are determined that their weapons shall not become rusty from disuse. They therefore hunt in bands indiscriminately among their Christian neighbors, and the result is a long list of horrors in which the sufferers who meet with instant death at the hands of these roving assassins are the most fortunate of their victims.

The large vote which Mr. Wright received n the first ballot in yesterday's Con vention —being within three of the number given Mr. Heath—ought to be gratifying to mself and his friends. Mr. Heath's majority was fairly won, and we have no doubt that Mr. Wright himself and all his real friends will now join in and help elect Mr. Heath with the same interest and energy they would have taken if Wright had been ccessful. The outside crowd in the inter- of the gamblers who opposed Heath, not ause they liked Wright any better but gratify a grudge, will of course work inst him now and go for Perry Smith; we apprehend their opposition will be more service to Heath than their support ould be.

he noise and clamor of the Democratic placables, that the President has been incere in his professions, is now supplented by a threat to publish what they de- to have been a written contract en- d into by Stanley Matthews and arles Foster committing the President certain action. This threat is answered Mr. Matthews, who will himself to-day lish the paper referred to, and by its own ms refute the story of any contract by m, either for themselves or the President, that they acted with the knowledge of President in the matter. The gentry are trying to force the President into itting or producing violence by hasty on in Louisiana will have to try some r expedient than threats. When the r is published, the public will see how ort it is of the document which the cables represent to have in their hands.

ess has attended the efforts of Presi- Hayes to bring about an interview in ngton between the South Carolina ts, and there is every reason to an- that the conference will prove the a satisfactory adjustment of the lty. Ex-Gov. Chamberlain is now on y to Washington, and Gen. Hampton ritten his acceptance of the President's ion to be present and take part consideration of the best and acceptable plan for restoring harmony self-government in South Carolina. Hampton will arrive in Washington ay morning, and, as the President Cabinet are already disposed to ac- his views regarding the withdrawal ops, provided a satisfactory guar- en that the peace will be pre- is an excellent prospect that rolina complication will soon be

cago produce markets were ir- terday, provisions and wheat being the rest quiet. Mess pork closed brl lower, at $13.42½@13.45 for $13.55@13.57½ for May. Lard per 100 lbs lower, at $9.07½ for $9.1[illegible]@9.20 for May. Meats lower, at 4½c for loose r do short ribs, and 7½c s. Highwines were quiet, per gallon. Flour was less ong. Wheat closed 1½c higher, March and $1.28½ for April. higher, at 39½c for April and 42½c for May. Oats closed steady, at 32½c for April and 35c for May. Rye was quiet, at 64½@67c. Barley closed nominally firm, at 54c for March. Hogs were in moderate supply, but were weak and 15c lower, closing at $5.00@5.60. Cattle were dull, at 15@20c decline, with sales at $2.20@5.30. Sheep were inactive, quoted at $3.25@5.50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $104.87½ in greenbacks at the close.

The consideration of the bill to abolish the present Board of County Commissioners has been made the special order for to-morrow morning in the House at Springfield. With the single exception of Mr. Kearney, the entire Cook County delegation is working for the bill, and it is evident, from the action of yesterday in forwarding it beyond its regular order, that the remainder of the House is disposed to grant the legislation that Cook County so earnestly desires. The friends of the measure will find in the figures presented by Commissioner Senne at yesterday's meeting of the Board new and convincing arguments in favor of enabling the taxpayers of Cook County to rescue the financial affairs of the county from the bankruptcy threatened under the mismanagement of the present Board.

The Republicans of the South Division yesterday made a most excellent nomination for Town Supervisor in selecting Mr. E. G. Mason, of the well-known law firm of Mason & Mattocks. Robert Lincoln held the office during the past year, and added greatly to its dignity and importance in the way he exercised its functions for the protection of the taxpayers. He fought the bummers with a skill and pertinacity that showed he was a "chip of the old block." Not one cent for tribute, but millions for defense, was the principle he went on. Mr. Lincoln made more reputation and won more encomiums in his year's fight with the tax-eaters and ballot-box stuffers than did the whole Cook County delegation in Congress. The decent class of people want another first-class man to superintend town matters and stand between them and the ravenous beasts who seek to devour their substances, and Mr. Mason is just the man to take Lincoln's place. Let there be no relaxation of resistance to bummerdom.

Failing in their attempts to raise a hue and cry on account of the prudence and moderation shown by the President in making haste slowly in the treatment of the Southern question, the Implacables are busily engaged in circulating rumors of dissensions in the Cabinet. They have had it that Secretary Schurz would exchange his portfolio for the Berlin mission; that Postmaster-General Key was about to resign; and that Secretary McCrary and Attorney-General Devens were intending to trade places. Inquiry among the Cabinet officers named establishes the utter falsity of these reports. Mr. Schurz is suited with the Interior Department, and has no intention whatever of leaving the Cabinet; the same is true of Gen. Key, who is beginning to feel thoroughly at home among his Republican coadjutors; while neither Mr. McCrary nor Judge Devens have any idea of swapping Departments. The utmost harmony and good will prevails throughout the Administration.

Secretary Sherman has issued his ukase giving the officers and clerks in the War Department, and others who would be such officers and clerks, to understand what are the rules by which positions under his administration are to be hedged about and guarded. The Secretary leaves it to be understood, firstly, that no greater number of persons will be employed than is warranted by the actual demands of the service. Secondly, that those employed can expect no better pay than is allowed in the ordinary walks of life. Thirdly, the heads of bureaus must keep a vigilant eye upon their subordinates, and report from time to time as to the needs and efficiency of their various charges. Fourthly, as regards the matter of extra clerk-hire, such extra force must be measured strictly by the necessities of the case, and the tenure of such appointments must be denominated in the contract. These rules, properly enforced, must improve the character of the public service, and cannot fail to stop many a leak in the National Treasury.

Now that the Republicans have renominated Mayor Heath, with a list of Aldermen who, with possibly one or two exceptions, promise a strict adherence to the policy of decency and retrenchment so conscientiously carried out under his Administration, the issue of the city election, which occurs *one week* from to-day, is fairly before the people. It is precisely the same that it was when Mayor Heath was elected a year ago as the representative of the taxpayers. The bummers, and tax-eaters, and criminal classes have organized another struggle for the offices, and have gained possession of the Democratic party-name and trade-mark under which to reach out for the spoils. They openly avow the purpose of returning to the policy of the Colvin regime in which other people's money shall be freely spent and patronage generously distributed. The nomination of Mayor Heath, on the other hand, is in itself a pledge that his re-election will continue the good work of retrenchment and reform and the restoration of the city's credit. Every taxpayer in Chicago, without regard to party, should keep this in mind as the vital issue of the election.

The following is the text of the Municipal bill which passed the Legislature last week with the emergency clause, was signed by the Governor, and is now a law of the State:

> SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That Sec. 2 of Art. 4 of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, be and the same is hereby amended so that it shall read as follows:
>
> 2. At the general election held in 1877, and biennially thereafter, a Mayor, a City Clerk, a City Attorney, and a City Treasurer shall be elected in each city, provided that *no person shall be elected to the office of City Treasurer for two terms in succession.*

This law is as operative now as it will be two years or ten years hence if still on the statute-books, and we cannot avoid the conclusion that it renders Mr. Clinton Briggs ineligible for re-election to the office of City Treasurer. It is apparent that the emergency clause was introduced for the express purpose of making the law applicable to the charter elections this spring. There is nothing in the Constitution which prevents the Legislature from making present incumbents ineligible for future tenure of the same office. Had Mr. Briggs been re-elected before the passage of the law, or if the law did not go into effect until next July, he would be eligible to a second term; as it is, he has had one term, and a law of the State explicitly and positively forbids his serving a second term. Even if he should receive a majority of the votes next Tuesday, we do not believe he will be the Treasurer, and we are sure that his right to the office will be contested. If elected and found not to be eligible, the fact will necessitate a new and special election to fill the vacancy. But the same reason which induced the Legislature to pass a law making Treasurers ineligible for re-election ought to induce the people of Chicago to defeat Mr. Briggs at the polls. It is an office which no man should hold a second time until he shall have turned over the fund to a successor. Experience has taught that this is the only way in which public moneys can be surely counted.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE IMPLACABLES.

The Implacables are loud in their denunciation of the President. Just at this time there are two forces actively at work to destroy all efforts on the part of the President to carry out his policy with regard to Louisiana and South Carolina. This policy is not one newly announced by the President. The President, as early as last July, announced to Republicans and Democrats alike the course he should adopt towards all the disturbed States, and in his inaugural address he repeated his declarations. After the election, his more intimate personal friends—those who knew the man's character, and had no question that he would fearlessly carry out whatever policy he had maturely considered and approved—did not hesitate to pledge their convictions, even without any knowledge on his part, that he would unflinchingly perform whatever he had promised the people he would do. It is now alleged that some of his friends, acting on the integrity of purpose and knowledge of his courage, went so far as to give assurance in writing that the sentiments of his letter of acceptance would be adhered to by him, promptly and energetically. The Republican party which supported him, and the Democratic party which opposed him, were both fully advised, ever since last July, of the President's intentions to change the course of the Government towards the Southern States.

This change of the Governmental policy—the abandonment of the military for purely civil State Governments—is opposed by two distinct irreconcilable and opposing factions. The Democratic Implacables see in the pacification of the South the destruction of the "Solid South" as a factor in Democratic politics, the abolition of the color-line, and the dismemberment of that party, and the reorganization of politics in the Southern States. These people do not want the South restored to peace. They want the South to be ruled by bayonets, in order to use the fact as political capital.

On the other hand, there is a fraction of Republicans who insist that both South Carolina and Louisiana can be preserved as Republican States, represented more or less by Republicans in one or both Houses of Congress and in the Electoral College, if the President will only maintain Republican State Governments in those States by military force. It is insisted that the colored people, who are mostly Republicans, are entitled to "protection." All this is true in theory, but practically it has not been true. For eight years that policy has been followed. Governments have been maintained by the army at times in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida, Texas, and Louisiana. These State Governments were protected by the Federal army upon the theory that they would protect the colored people, but they did nothing of the kind. One after another these military-protected Governments broke down, and the bloody scenes of violence against the blacks ceased.

The case of Louisiana was a perplexing one. Warmoth and Kellogg were protected for eight years by United States military forces; but murder, cruelty, and barbarity in their most atrocious forms were continuous against the colored people during this whole time. The protection furnished by the United States Government protected the carpet-bag officeholders, but the protected carpet-bag officeholders never protected their constituents—the colored Republicans, who continued to suffer and bleed. The protected carpet-baggers never enforced the laws; never arrested, tried, and punished the assailants of the colored men. They were simply tax-eaters, and returned no service of the slightest value to the persecuted, harassed, and bulldozed black constituents.

Eight years more of such Government will make Louisiana a pandemonium or a desert, ruled by worse than savages. Gen. Grant, who, as an iron-willed soldier, had no scruples against the use of troops even in civil affairs, confessed that the whole business in Louisiana had been a grievous failure, if not a mistake,—one for which he had been sorry, and which he should have discontinued and changed had he remained in office.

In South Carolina the main difficulty is, Who is Governor? That State has preserved its State Government. The courts are in existence, and all the machinery in operation. There is not much to be reconciled there.

In Louisiana there are two claimant Governors, two lists of State officers, two Legislatures, two Supreme Courts, two other organizations of courts, two bodies of local officers, and even two police organizations. There is no initial point; there are two officers claiming every office, each claiming under a disputed title. Gen. Grant, from November to March, refused to recognize either Government, and directed that the military should confine itself to keeping the peace, and should not otherwise aid either claimant. The Democrats claim that President Hayes is under an obligation to recall the troops, and denounce him for not doing so right off; on the other hand, many Republicans demand that he shall recognize the Packard Government and send more troops and gunboats to protect it.

The President desires to establish peace between the races, and he is more anxious to protect the half million of harassed and persecuted blacks than to maintain a few hundred carpet-baggers in office, who have no power to maintain themselves therein for a single day.

In a short time the State of South Carolina peacefully, and with the consent and acquiescence of all parties and the State Government, without the presence of Federal troops, will perform its duties with no more trouble than does the Government of Illinois.

In Louisiana the case is different and more difficult. Nothing is agreed to; everything is contested. It is clear, however, that any measure to bring order out of confusion must begin, not with the Governor, but with the Legislature. Governors and State officers are declared elected by the Legislature, which is the exclusive authority in such case. There are two bodies claiming to be the Legislature. Each of these has a number of members whose election is conceded on all hands. They form the nucleus of a lawful Legislature, and with it must begin the organization of a lawful State Government. The outsiders who have been called in by both parties will probably be put out, and those really elected must organize as the State Legislature. Once this is done, the Legislature can canvass the returns, declare who were elected Governor and State officers, and this Government, thus constituted, will be recognized, and will not need any troops to protect it.

Now, the Democrats are charging the President with falsehood, because he has not withdrawn the troops and given the parties license to begin cutting each other's throats. The President does not propose to establish peace through the agency of a civil war which it would be his duty to suppress. He proposes to establish in Louisiana what he promised in his letter of acceptance,—honest, local self-government having the confidence of the people, and therefore able to protect the whole people, enforce the laws, maintain order, and give to Louisiana what the State has not had since the War—a Government able to assert its authority. This reorganization of a State Government out of the discordant elements in Louisiana cannot be done in a day or an hour; it requires method, energy, and intelligent information, obtained by men who desire to promote peace in preference to party advantage. The President will not hesitate to carry out his programme, nor will he delay in so doing; and long before Congress meets there will be a State Government in Louisiana as peacefully inaugurated and as firmly established as the Government in any other State of the Union.

THE CITY TICKET—A REVIEW.

The importance of this election may be best illustrated by going back a few years. Colvin and his gang had been in power two years, and their tenure of office was extended by the fraudulent adoption of a new charter. During their term the city expenses were increased to such extent that their last appropriations for nine months were at the rate of over six and a half millions of dollars a year; the taxes were uncollected, though all the departments were swarming with idle barnacles; the gamblers, thieves, and confidence men had the run of the city; money had been borrowed in reckless amounts without authority of law, and the city's credit was such that not a dollar more could be raised on any terms. At this point of fiscal collapse there was a popular revolt. The decent citizens and taxpayers rose by common consent, and elected Mr. Thomas Hoyne Mayor, with a Council composed mostly of reputable and responsible men. Mr. Hoyne accepted the trust and entered upon the work of reform and retrenchment in good faith. But Colvin, who had held six months over his term, was not yet willing to let go, desperately contested Mr. Hoyne's title, and succeeded in having him ejected from the office on a legal technicality. The people rallied again and elected Mr. Monroe Heath, a gentleman who had enjoyed a large experience in municipal affairs, and was known to the community as a man of character, industry, and executive ability. Then Colvin, having gone to the end of his tether, gave up the struggle, and the work of reform was begun in good earnest by Heath and the Reform Council.

Let us recall some of the accomplishments of Mr. Heath's Administration, with the efficient aid of a competent Comptroller and the cordial co-operation of the Council. The barnacles were scraped off. A crowd of men drawing salaries with great punctuality as water police, sidewalk inspectors, clerks, commissioners, building and health inspectors, etc., but doing the city no actual service, were stricken from the pay-rolls. Public improvements which were not actually necessary were suspended. The *personnel* of the various departments was reduced largely, and the salaries cut down to meet the exigencies of the crisis. The police force was reduced by the discharge of sixty-three men whose services could be dispensed with, and the monthly pay-roll was cut down from $34,600 to $25,500. The pay of the Fire Department two years ago was $400,000 per annum, and this year the entire appropriation, with an increase of engines and strength, is $351,000. The general salary list of city officials has been reduced within the same time from $112,000 to $73,000, to correspond with the hard times. The expenditure for lighting the streets, which had become one of the most extravagant expenditures of the City Government, has been actually reduced $335,000 per annum, or more than half, notwithstanding the failure to agree with the West Side Company upon a lower rate. The gas-bills for the North and South Divisions are only about one-third what they were, and even at the old price the new burners and time-table have reduced the West Side bills nearly one-half. At the same time, the collection of taxes has been more vigilant and successful, the water-rents and licenses are all collected, the floating-debt is being steadily extinguished, and all the money necessary for current expenses in anticipation of the tax-collections can be obtained without difficulty. There has been an actual saving at the rate of more than two millions a year.

For all this Mayor Heath and the present Common Council are entitled to the credit. It would be at once unfair and unwise to make a change now, when the new policy is only just under headway, and it is positively dangerous in view of the notorious fact that the opponents of Mr. Heath are controlled by a class of people determined if possible to restore the old order of things. The most active opposition to him comes from the gamblers and their associates, under the lead of such men as Trude and Mike McDonald, because Mayor Heath would not remove Supt. Hickey at their dictation. They tried to beat him at the primaries, and they will undoubtedly do their utmost to beat him at the polls. But can the people of Chicago afford to remove him to please gamblers and their attorneys, and by so doing jeopardize the prosperity of the city, and risk a return to the scandalous, extravagant, and vicious system which, in the Administration previous to Mr. Heath's election, cost over two millions every year to the taxpayers in excess of what they now pay? This is the real question of the city campaign. With Mr. Heath is associated Mr. C. R. Larrabee, of the well-known business firm of Larrabee & North, as a candidate for City Treasurer; he is a gentleman who has the confidence of the community, and will make an efficient Treasurer. Mr. Tuthill, the present able and successful City Attorney, and Mr. Butz, the present efficient City Clerk, both of whom have proved good and faithful officers, have also been nominated on the same ticket. The election of Mr. Heath will insure the retention of the present excellent Corporation Counsel, his able assistant, and the Comptroller, who have rendered such good service in the suggestion and application of the retrenchment of expenses and enforcement of the laws, and it will also carry through the best of the Republican candidates for Aldermen, who, with the Aldermen holding over, will guarantee a continuance of the economy of the past year. What a change would bring forth, no man can foretell.

COOK COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

When the bill providing for the election of County Commissioners at one time and by general ticket was up yesterday in the Legislature, Mr. Kearney opposed the bill, and demanded that some one should present some charge against the Commissioners, and said that no whisper or complaint had been made against them. This was a very pretty cool assertion to make in the presence of his twenty-seven associates from this county in the Legislature.

The whole record of the Board since 1873 has been one of continued robbery, plunder, dishonesty, wastefulness, extravagance, and official crime. Whether the Board be considered as a Legislature authorized to levy taxes and appropriate money; as a Legislature to create offices and fix salaries; as a Board to provide for the sick, the poor, and the insane; as the custodian of the public Treasury; as the body charged with the selection of jurors; as the auditor of bills; as the awarder of contracts,—in any and in all of these functions the record of the County Board is the same,—a record of shameless dishonesty, of gross corruption, of flagrant contempt of law, justice, and propriety. As the Board of Charities of this county, it has been the patron, defender, and champion of those who have robbed the poor, starved and plundered the helpless insane, and brutally oppressed and agonized the sick. Even among the savages, those afflicted with insanity are treated as under God's special care, and pass unharmed and unmolested; but the County Commissioners, less human than the savages, have year after year seen them robbed of their clothing and deprived of their food by contractors utterly merciless and inhuman. Under the pretext of furnishing food, fuel, and clothing to the poor, the County Commissioners have knowingly consented to the robbery of the public by paying $2 for every $1 of supplies furnished. Not only have the sick, the poor, and the insane been robbed by the quantity, but also in the quality, of the supplies paid for by the public.

Grand Jury after Grand Jury have reported to the public the scandalous and fraudulent abuses committed by the Board; but at last patience was exhausted, and a large number of members and ex-members were indicted for a conspiracy to rob the county. A large number of the indicted, including several of the present members, then resorted to the dodge of change of venue. These men, representing a constituency of 450,000 people, deliberately made oath that they could not have a fair trial because the whole people, including the eight Judges, were so prejudiced against them that twelve unbiased jurors could not be found in this county.

No further evidence of the notorious corruption, dishonesty, and general fraud which govern and control this Board is needed than the oaths of half-a-dozen of its members that it was impossible to find in all Cook County twelve men who would not convict them if allowed to try their case. Think of a Board of Commissioners, representing and governing, levying taxes, and expending the money of a county of half a million of people, whose members make oath that they dare not go to trial for robbing the county because there is not enough men in the county who do not believe them to be guilty to make up a jury. And these men, who thus on oath confess that the guilt of the Board is notorious, ask that they be allowed to plunder and rob that county for an indefinite period. These people levy taxes and expend the money, and yet the members dare not be tried for corruption in office by a jury of their own constituents!

Poor, simple-minded Kearney never heard of any of this public complaint, when it has been notorious that there has not been an honest building contract let by the Board for several years; and that no building contract has been let that does not include a large margin to cover the expenses of getting the contract! The constituents of these Commissioners, without difference of party, ask that the whole Board be swept out of existence.

OAKEY HALL AND TAMMANY HALL.

The friends of Oakey Hall have been fertile in conjuring up motives for his sudden disappearance from New York. At first it was supposed that he had been spirited away by the Sweeny-Tweed gang, who feared that his revelations in the forthcoming demonstrations might be damaging to them. Then it was argued that he had been waylaid and murdered, but the public found no Oakey Hall, lying stiff and stark under a hedge, or floating with his faultless mustache upturned to the glimpses of the moon. Then came others with the story that he was insane; that ever since his brief and inglorious stage career he had been a different man; that he had been seen wandering about, "remote, alone, unfriended, solitary, slow"; that he had manifested various eccentricities showing an aberration of intellect; and that being in such a condition it was very natural for him to clamber up to the giddy heights of the new bridge and hurl himself headlong down into the black depths of the swift-flowing river, or end life's mystery in any other sure and satisfactory manner. A dispatch was received one day that he was catching trout on Long Island. The next day there was a rumor that he had been suddenly summoned to London by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, but J. G. B., upon inquiry, denied it. He was seen by a hundred different people in a hundred different shapes and in a hundred different places on the same day. The guesses were shrewd, but all of them were wrong. It now appears that the coming of Sweeny was the signal for the going of Hall. The feminine phase of the exit amounts to nothing more probably than that he was fearful of being lonesome on the trip. She was not the primary cause. The clouds are gathering thickly. The storm so long brewing is ready to burst, and Oakey Hall, not being ready to breast it, runs away from it. Tweed has consented, upon condition of being released from prison, to disgorge his plunder. Sweeny has also agreed to restore all he can. Woodward and Ingersoll have agreed to furnish importance evidence, which Tweed will confirm with documentary evidence in the shape of canceled checks that will lead to numerous suits for the recovery of stolen city property. Oakey Hall, not being a thrifty man, has spent his share of the "swag," and cannot, therefore, make restitution of anything to mitigate the character of his operations, and he could not hope to rebut the proofs already in the hands of Tweed and Sweeny. His only recourse, therefore, was to stay and be punished or to run away. And he ran away. The proofs in possession of those of the gang who are about to turn State's evidence show that Oakey Hall was paid his percentage of the spoils, that he was largely interested in city contracts, that he was aware of the fraudulent character of warrants before he signed them, and that he always demanded cash in advance before he would sign one. After such an exposure as this, it does not need any further inquisition to discover the motive of Oakey Hall's flight. So long as Tweed was litigating, and Connolly, Sweeny, and others of the gang were in foreign parts, he was safe; but the return of the distinguished thieves compelled him to stay not upon the order of his going, but go at once.

The flight of Oakey Hall, however, is but an incident in the denouement. The public in general will be more likely to congratulate the City of New York upon the culmination of the scoundrelism and corruption of Tammany Hall Democracy than to concern itself about Oakey Hall's departure. After years of procrastination, after the most determined litigation conducted by the most cunning and unscrupulous lawyers of New York, after keeping their plunder and rioting with it in foreign parts, the official thieves have decided it to be better to return what amount of plunder is left in order to escape the consequences of their rascality, and to inform upon the other holders of the stolen property. It should now be considered whether the lawyers, like David Dudley Field and others who defended them and kept the city from its property all these years, should not be compelled to make restitution also. When they took their fees from the thieves, they knew that every dollar paid them was stolen from the city. When a thief turns stolen property over to a third person, that person cannot keep it from its rightful owner. By the fiction of law it may seem that the money was honestly obtained. By the unwritten law of morality, these legal receivers are as bad as the thieves, and ought to be made to give up their plunder also. The city will not get its own until such a restitution is made. If the Tammany Ring of political scoundrels could only be as effectually smashed as the official thieves have been, there might be some hope for the future of New York City. The machinery of politics by which the vote of a whole State can be stolen is of the same character as that by which the gang of Ring scoundrels stole millions from the City Treasury, and in a moral point of view the one operation is just as criminal as the other, although the despair of the situation is that the one operation can be punished and the other not. Justice has at last overtaken the thieves who stole the money; it remains to be seen whether there is sufficient morality and honesty left in New York to crush the thieves who steal the vote of the people of that city and State at every election.

People wonder why the life-insurance companies do not make some effort to defend themselves against the attacks made upon them. There are two reasons for this: First, they cannot, for the damaging statements are gathered from reliable sources, and are unanswerable; second and worst, the system on which these companies do business leaves them, after they acquire age and large business, in a position to play excellently well the game "Heads I win, tails you lose." Through the skill of their originators and the ignorance of legislators or their knavishness, these corporations have been allowed to secure vast sums in excess of the cost of insurance upon forfeitable policies! In the larger companies this deposit of overplus aggregates millions of dollars. It was taken on a system of equalizing premiums, so that, by paying for more than the cost of insurance at the start, the same premium might safely be accepted in later years, when the risk increased. Nearly all the assets of the companies are made up of this overplus, and in cases where the policy-holder forfeits what he has paid in, when he discontinues paying any more, it is plain that the companies are the gainers. It is as if a bank took deposits to be forfeited whenever the customer stopped making more deposits! To new companies, therefore, which have little surplus, these exposures are really damaging; the shrewd managers of the old and fat ones rather like it. They are thus enabled to steal margins all the time, and profit as much by lack of confidence now as they did by overweening confidence some years ago. Is there no way to make these speculators upon the better instincts of human nature disgorge? Must this fund, intended to be for the protection of widows and orphans, be confiscated, while those who furnished it are robbed? Shall these $50,000-a-year Presidents of life-insurance corporations and their co-conspirators be permitted to profit both by the voyage and by the wreck? This is a question which deserves the serious consideration of the Legislatures of the several States. It may demand the attention of the national lawgivers. This country cannot afford to have the better sentiments of human nature, the ties of family affection, and the sacrifices made on the altar of domestic love mocked by a set of rascals, and made of none effect by their piratical depredations.

The inimitable Tom Corwin could, in his day, skip jokes which would convulse a Western man into a Boston audience, and not provoke a smile. He used to get very much provoked about it. The trouble was that he didn't have the precise straw with which to tickle the ribs of that peculiar people. It has come now in the person of the Rev. Joseph Cook, one of whose sermons appeared in The Tribune yesterday. Imagine a vast audience of smooth-shaved burghers, with bald heads, spectacles on their noses, and hereditary gravity on their faces, sitting before a preacher and going off in "great applause" over such a paragraph as this:

> We stand before structureless bioplasm and see it wearing organisms; and we are to adhere, in spite of all theories, to the Ariadne clew that every cause is to be interpreted by its effects, and that all changes must have adequate causes.

Now this is what the Boston men call "fun." Such a statement brings down the house. Again the sacred orator put it thus: "Throughout the whole series of living beings, we find agamogenesis, or non-sexual generation." He applied this fact of science to the theological doctrine of the miraculous conception, and the audience was stirred with a "profound sensation." A quotation from Huxley stating that "a mass of living protoplasm is simply a molecular machine of great complexity" produced a "sensation," and the added observation that, if Hermann Lotze were living, he would tear the Huxleyan statement to atoms, brought out "great applause." "What right have I to know anything about physiological and microscopical research?" cries the Rev. Cook, and he is answered by "laughter." "I regard Hermann Lotze as the living, and Herbert Spencer the setting, star in philosophy," remarks Cook, and "great applause" succeeds. "*Ekasto sumakoi pantes!*" shouts Cook, and the Boston men shut up like jack-knives, convulsed with emotion. "Generation by fission and gemmation are not confined to the simplest form of life," he insinuates, and each son of a Puritan tucks his thumb into the waist of his neighbor and all "go off" together. "The protoplasm or Sarcode theory that albuminous material is the active substratum of all vital phenomena," serenely remarks Brother Cook, "is sound to the core." "Are you shy about accepting it?" he archly asks, and forthwith seventeen of the solid men of Boston have to be carried out in apoplectic shivers where the fresh air will revive them. The fact is that these people have always been like other men, mirthful and enthusiastic, but nobody has known how to rouse them. It takes protoplasm, bioplasm, and all that sort of thing, to awaken them. Let Western ministers of oratorical ambition who contemplate visiting the modern Athens make a note of this. Give the Hubites no ordinary humor, approach them with no common arguments, but put it to them thus: "True morphological units, without cell-wall or primordial utricle, but endowed with bioplasmic entity and protoplasmic longevity, filled with the glowing possibilities of agamogenesis, clad in nucleated shell, aggregated by the eternal affinity of morphological units, sanctified by fission and gemmation, glorified by molecular attraction and born in Boston, shall alone inherit life everlasting." Such a sentence as that will clean the buttons off a Beacon-street burgher's vest quicker than lightning. It will knock his skepticism into flinders in a minute, and cause him to bellow for salvation as the ox loweth for its master's crib.

Walter Bagehot, whose death yesterday is announced by the cable, was one of the strongest and clearest of English popular writers on political and economic subjects. He did not belong to the first rank, but was one of those indispensable middlemen that interpret to the people the discoveries of greater minds. His chief work has been done as editor of the London *Economist*, which his talents and industry have maintained in its position of the leading financial journal of Great Britain, and probably of the world. Mr. Bagehot was 51 years old, having been born Feb. 3, 1826, at Langport, in Somersetshire County, England. He studied at University College, London, and was Master of Arts of the London University. He was the author of several well-known works, "The English Constitution," "Physics and Politics," and "Lombard Street." The last has attained a large circulation, and gives for general use the best explanation of the mysteries of banking and finance. Mr. Bagehot gave some valuable testimony before the Parliamentary Commission that recently examined the silver question, and the latest productions of his pen, we believe, aside from the *Economist*, were some able papers in the *Fortnightly*, reviewing "The Postulates of Political Economy," and examining anew the principles and theories of that science in the light of modern researches in history by the comparative method.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, speaking of the influences which should determine appointments to office, says of the Congressman: "We must confess we should like to see him properly recognized, even though it offend the gushing school of sentimentalists in politics." There is no doubt that the acquaintance of a member of Congress in his district renders him, if honest and reasonably impartial, a valuable adviser in selecting persons for appointive offices. Thus far no one objects. It is when the Representatives wish to rise from advisers to dictators that they become a nuisance. It is one thing to recommend or even urge a man for office; it is a very different thing to claim a lot of appointments as personal property, and to insist upon allotting them to personal henchmen. This was the old system, and "we must confess" that its abolition is a national benefaction.

The annual report recently made to the Statistical Department of the English Board of Trade shows that the year 1876, like 1875, was marked by a decrease of emigration and an increase of immigration. The total number of emigrants from Great Britain was 138,222, and the total number of immigrants 91,647, so that the reduction of the population of the country from this cause was but 46,575. The numbers of emigrants, distinguished by nationalities, were as follows: English, 73,000; Scotch, 10,000; Irish, 25,000; all others, 28,500. The emigrants to Australia numbered 32,195. The United States during the year sent back more people to Great Britain than it drew from it, there being 54,554 emigrants and 54,697 immigrants, the cause of the change, of course, being the unprosperous condition of industry in this country.

The Rev. Phœbe Hanaford, who was recently dismissed from the Jersey City Church, has bumped herself into another, and before she began her ministrations had her head carefully examined before the congregation by a phrenologist to satisfy her flock that she was qualified to expound the Gospel to them. After the phrenologist had given her a first-class chart, a young man enlivened the audience by singing some comic songs which put the brothers and sisters in admirable humor. The Rev. Phœbe may be a good clergywoman, but it is a novel way of getting into a pulpit. If Phœbe is to set the fashion, hereafter the clergy will be called by the pulpit bump instead of by the Lord, and theological students will need the phrenological certificate in addition to the university diploma and the laying on of hands.

The St. Louis *Republican* has a queer idea of responsibility. It urges that when Congress meets, the Democrats should refuse to vote a cent of money for the support of the army until the soldiers are removed from the South. "If the army drops to pieces for lack of money," says this specimen of Spitz-dog journalism, "let it drop," and upon the President will rest the "responsibility." It is not very clear, in fact not clear at all, how the President would have anything to do with such a result of Democratic spite. Still less when that journal continues that "the Democratic House has the Administration by the throat." If so, the threats of the *Republican* are the legitimate results of that position.

Paris is excited over a new bill just introduced in the Assembly by M. Herold for abolishing the duel. The bill comprises a penalty by imprisonment, fines, disfranchisement, and ineligibility. Any one who can discover a method of suppressing this relic of barbarism will be entitled to the gratitude of humanity, but measures equally as stringent as M. Herold's have more than once been adopted, but still the duel flourishes. So long as there are idiots bent upon shooting each other for offenses to their peculiarly idiotic notions of honor, it will prove as difficult to stop them by any process of law as it is to legislate that a man shall not drink when he is thirsty.

Perry H. Smith is not exactly a *Falstaff* in physical contour, but, generally speaking, his recruits for the campaign, his Aldermanic following especially, are Falstaffian to a degree. They are the worst lot of ragamuffins ever brought into line since the city was incorporated. Smith may well say of them as "Poor *Jack*" said of his motley mob of warriors, "No eye hath ever seen such scarecrows; the villains march wide betwixt the legs, as if they had gyves on; for, indeed, I had the most of them out of prison. There's but a shirt and a half in all my company, and the half-shirt is two napkins tacked together and thrown over the shoulders like a herald's coat without sleeves."

A great deal of sympathy was wasted on Hansen, the New York tramp, who wanted to be good if the world would let him try; and who was proven to be a tramp with a vast amount of deceitful sentiment. If he had been a poor fellow trying to avoid dishonesty, he would have had more cold shoulders for sympathetic food than he could have digested had he lived a century. It seems as if people possessed a morbid fancy to help rascals rather than the deserving, and to weep with the wicked rather than the weak.

The attempt to rob the Cheyenne and Black Hills coach Sunday night, and the killing of the driver, indicate that Deadwood is not to be reached "by easy stages," as advertised, and that it is nearer than was supposed. At least the robbers "got the deadwood" on that driver while some distance from his destination.

We have been informed that we have done injustice to Mr. David Dunn, who is a candidate for Alderman in the Fifth Ward. In the first place, he did not seek the nomination, and he does not live by politics. He is a hard-wor ing man, and lives by honest labor. He is intelligent, and a well-read man, a good speaker, and, above all other things, is a man of strict personal integrity, and who will be no party to any job or steal. Such is the character given to him by several respectable citizens, and, therefore, if he be elected, his election will not be the calamity we have been led to suppose it would be.

"President HAYES' views on the subject of disorders in the Southern States almost reconcile us to his Democratic Postmasters," cries the *Globe-Democrat*. "President HAYES' views on the subject of Democratic Postmasters almost reconcile *us* to his policy on the subject of disorders in the South," will probably be the answering echo from the Southerners.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* welcomes HENRY WARD BEECHER home with a scream of holy joy. It says his Western trip was an "ovation," and takes pleasure in calling attention to the fact "for the comfort of the few who make their little posts in public by lifting up their heels against him." Nothing very healing about that kind of "comfort."

The worst enemies of this community are not the burglars nor the bunko-steerers.—*Times*.

There is one good point about the *Times*; it always stands by the men that are its friends or the friends of its friends. If it can do no better for them, it will at least claim that they are not so bad as somebody who is worse.

In his reception at Cincinnati yesterday, the dispatches state that the people seized Gen. GRANT'S "cordial" hand. That is the hand the office-seekers used to be feeling after if haply they might find it. It is probably a good deal easier to shake now than it was then.

The New York *Herald* says that in regard to President HAYES it "walks by faith and not by sight." Let it so walk until faith is swallowed up in victory. Probably in this, as in many other matters, the *Herald's* hindsight will be better than its foresight.

The boat-race between Cambridge and Oxford being a dead heat, suggests the rhythmic reflection that the London press agent who loaded the cable with a half-column account of it was a dead beat.

What is the use of civil-service examinations when the Rev. PHŒBE HANAFORD has inaugurated, practically, the bump test? By their bumps ye shall know them, must be the adage for the future.

Even if fished from the bottom of the deep blue sea, he would still remain A. OAKEY HAUL.

PERSONAL.

Miss Emma Abbott is the wife of one E. J. Wetherell.

Beecher says that during his Western tour he never missed a lecture, a train, or a meal.

It will not be long before Chicago will pay off her mortgages with the due-bills of Boston drummers.

The latest theory of Mr. Oakey Hall's disappearance is that he has struck the trail of Charley Ross.

Eugenie, ex-Empress of the French, still preserves the youthful beauty of her eyes, brow, and expression.

The youth to whom Mr. Greeley addressed the advice, "Go West, young man; go West," is wandering about in Grinnell, Ia., an object of charity to theorists and a terror to lunch-counters.

The report that a shower of live clams had fallen near Santa Anna, New Mexico, has been corrected. It was a flock of the bivalves changing their quarters,—an indication of the approach of spring.

The members of the First Presbyterian Church, of West Chester, Pa., concluding that Mrs. Margaret Graham, who attained her 100th birthday last Monday, had lived long enough, gave her a donation party the other day.

An ingenious Yankee has invented a protean implement that can be used as a watch-key, a boot-jack, a tooth-brush, a coal-hod, a tuning-fork, an opera-glass, and a garden-hose. This is what the glorious Patent Office report has done for our imperiled country.—*Graphic*.

In the *Journal of the Telegraph* for the current month there is the statement of an Evansville gentleman to the effect that he sent a message from Evansville, Ind., to Chicago, and received an answer in two minutes and fifty-four seconds. The message was: "To h—l with the Pope," and was received by an Irish operator.

A London letter says: "A German gentleman recently presented himself at Windsor Castle and informed the officer in attendance that he had called to marry the Princess Beatrice. The police kindly volunteered to show him the estate, and drove him to the old Windsor Work-House, where he was left in charge of the authorities."

The church in Andover Seminary has again taken up the Beecher matter, and has struggled prayerfully with the proposition to invite Plymouth Church to unite with the Andover Church to unite in calling a mutual council to investigate charges against the Plymouth pastor. It was finally dropped by a vote of two to one,—all the male members of the church present.

Mr. William Black strangely says that "Madcap Violet" undoubtedly contains the best work of which he is capable. He adds that he has been urged by his friends to try something more serious. "Perhaps I shall satisfy them in time. Perhaps I shall end as I began—with a series of suggestions for a better government of the universe. In fact, I have now in my eye a scheme. But we will not anticipate."

A Minneapolis paper tells it thus: A tree fell on Jonas Nelson, a lumberman of the Upper Mississippi, and killed him. He was packed in ice, and sent home, arriving after a week's journeying, when he arose and dressed himself. This is considered evidence of wonderful vitality up in Minnesota, while other quarters of the country will look upon it as a startling and successful effort to reduce lying to an exact science.

At a Russian hotel you are obliged to stipulate for bed-linen, pillows, blankets, and towels, or else you pay extra for them, as the landlord assumes that you carry these articles with you. This has been the custom of the country from time immemorial, and has produced among certain Russians a curious kind of fastidiousness. They strongly dislike using sheets, blankets, and towels which are in certain sense public property, just as we should object to putting on clothes which have already been worn by other people.

The Springfield *Republican* also has views on the Pike-Jones business. Speaking of Pike's aim at the organ of amativeness, it says: "Now we submit that De Quincey would have greeted this calm and philosophic choice of the proper place for his medicament with that enthusiasm which a stroke of true art deserves. There was a weight of moral condemnation in the lead which would have been wholly lacking if it had lodged in the organ of reverence, for instance, or in that of conscientiousness. The deed was thus at once natural, characteristic, ethical, and complete; a rounded and symmetric whole, to be held up for the emulation of future amateurs."

In his Boston lecture, Col. Ingersoll expressed his firm hostility to any annexation of islands to the United States. Said he: "I recollect when they were talking about San Domingo, I said, 'We don't want it.' They said, 'You never saw such a climate.' 'Well,' said I, 'we don't want it.' 'Why,' said they. 'It don't raise good folks. You take 5,000 preachers from New England, and 5,000 professors from our colleges, and all the ruling elders with their families, and put them in San Domingo, and the next generation you will see them bare-back on a mule, the hair sticking out of the backs of their hats, with a rooster under each arm, going to a cock-fight on Sunday."

The old English town of Shaftesbury, in Dorset, was enlivened on the 8th inst. by the marriage of Lady Theodora Grosvenor, youngest daughter of the second Marquis of Westminster, to Mr. T. Merthyr Guest, second son of the late Sir J. Guest. By this marriage two of the wealthiest families in Dorsetshire have been united. The marriage was solemnized in the parish church of Motcombe. The bride's path was bestrewed with flowers by the daughters of tenantry on the Marchioness of Westminster's estate, triumphal arches were erected, and the local rifle and calvary corps, besides the tenantry, mounted, assembled to do honor on the occasion. An address of congratulation from the Mayor and Corporation of Shrewsbury was included in the programme. The wedding presents embraced a costly silver centre-piece, representing a hunting scene, as the gift of the tenantry.—*Exchange*.

WASHINGTON.

The Matthews-Foster Promises Assuming Their Proper Status.

Those Gentlemen Acted Entirely upon Their Own Responsibility.

Hampton and Chamberlain Consent to the Proposed Conference.

The Family of the Latter Awaiting Him in Washington.

Nicholls and Packard Again Proclaim Themselves Governor.

Treasury Department Rules Governing Appointments and Promotions.

THE SOUTH.

THE MATTHEWS-FOSTER AGREEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—With the publication of the exact character of the agreement made by Stanley Matthews and Charles Foster with leading Southern Democrats during the filibustering in the House is revealed the fact that in no respect did it fail to accord with the proposed Southern policy of Hayes or with anything which has been done since his inauguration. The paper simply contained an assurance by Matthews and Foster that President Hayes did not intend to uphold State Governments by the use of United States troops. This assurance was positively given a few days later by President Hayes in his inaugural address, and has been repeated to every one who has conversed with him on the subject. The whole Southern policy of the Administration as far as it has been developed looks to this end, and the appointment of a Commission to go to Louisiana, as well as the invitation of the rival Governors of South Carolina to come to Washington, is directly in line of this policy. While, therefore, the President was not a party to this agreement, and never had any knowledge of it, nothing has yet occurred, and is likely to occur, to prove that it was warranted by what Matthews and Foster knew of Hayes' intentions.

ABSURD RUMORS.

The opponents of the Administration are circulating a great number of false reports designed to convey the impression that there are differences of a serious character in the Cabinet with respect to Southern and other questions. Among them are the report that Secretary Schurz will shortly retire from the Interior Department and take the Berlin mission; that Key will leave the Cabinet altogether; that McCrary and Devens are dissatisfied with their present positions, and will soon change places. There is no truth in any of these stories. As to the rumored retirement of Schurz and his appointment to the Berlin mission, Schurz himself said to-day that the story was **ABSURDLY FALSE;** that no such thing had ever been thought of or mentioned, and that he neither desired nor intended to leave the Cabinet. As to the McCrary story, Secretary McCrary himself said to-day that neither Secretary Devens nor himself had any expectation of changing places, nor did they desire to do so. The story as to the resignation of Key is just as false. There never have been any differences of opinion in the Cabinet, except as to unimportant details.

REITERATED.

The President to another delegation which called upon him, has restated his position on the Southern question. To some Southern Republicans from Mississippi he said that it would not be his policy to sustain State Governments by Federal troops. He added that if it were not his policy, there were two powerful reasons why this military policy should be abandoned. They were, first, because the public opinion of the North had pronounced against it. Second, because Congress had declined to vote supplies for an army which could be used for any such purpose, and would doubtless refuse to continue supplies unless it was evident that the army is not to be used for any such purpose.

GREAT INJUSTICE.

Whatever may be the truth as to the existence of the alleged agreement between Stanley Matthews and some Republicans, it seems certain that Gov. Hampton has not been misled by it. Judge Mackey, who is Hampton's legal representative here, says that Hampton assured him that he had no knowledge whatever of any such agreement, and further, that he considered it a great injustice to President Hayes to assume that he had been a party to any compromise affecting the security of his title to the Presidency. The agreement seems, in point of fact, to have been nothing more than the expression of **AN INDIVIDUAL OPINION** or political prophecy, and it was a political prophecy which is certain to be realized. The spirit of the compact, if such there was, will be executed.

CAUTION AND DELIBERATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Concerning the alleged assurances of the President to Southern gentlemen, involving the withdrawal of the troops from the Capitals of Louisiana and South Carolina, there is authority for saying that the President has given no assurance of immediate action on that subject. In all cases he has said that the gravity of these questions required caution and deliberation, and hence his recent letters to Govs. Chamberlain and Hampton, inviting them to Washington. It is further stated in official quarters that previous to the President's inauguration he meditated sending a Commission to Louisiana.

Several of the prominent Southern men who had been referred to as parties to the various alleged "agreements" on the subject, say they are as well satisfied now as at any previous time that in the end no Southern State Government will be sustained by Federal troops. They consider that nothing has been done by the President since he indorsed the sentiments of Representative Foster's speech, or since he made them more emphatically his own in his inaugural address, which violates or indicates any intended violation of policy thus announced, and therefore, even if the assurances given by Matthews and Foster had been made by the President himself (which was not the case), there is no ground for asserting that they will not be fulfilled.

INDORSEMENT.

A very largely-attended meeting was held tonight, under the auspices of the Republican Central Committee, at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted warmly indorsing the President's pacification policy, and pledging eternal support.

UNAUTHORIZED.

Evening Journal Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The publication to-day of the details of an agreement made by Stanley Matthews and Representative Charles Foster, who assumed to speak for President Hayes with several Southern Democrats, whereby the latter prevented the success of the filibustering movement in the House during the Electoral count, has created much excitement among politicians, and is the subject of general conversation. The Republicans, including President Hayes and members of his Cabinet, are greatly disturbed at this disclosure, and the latter say frankly that they are as much astonished as the general public at the revelations made. Inquiry was made of two or three Cabinet officers to-day as to the truth of the statements made, but in every case the answer was that they knew nothing, and could only express their surprise if Messrs. Matthews and Foster had undertaken to give pledges in behalf of President Hayes, in advance of his being declared President, and without the slightest authority from him to do so. The course of Matthews and Foster is severely condemned by the better class of Republicans, who believe that the disclosures made will have the effect to embarrass the President and his Administration in trying to effect a settlement of the existing complications.

In an interview with Senator Gordon to-day, he said to your correspondent that he was greatly surprised at the publication, and regretted that the facts had leaked out at this time. It was true, he said, that he went to Mr. Foster, as alleged, and told him that he would endeavor to prevent the count from being completed unless some guarantees or pledges were given as to the course to be pursued by Mr. Hayes' Administration. "I don't know," said the Senator, "that I would have done anything, or that I could have extended sufficient influence to have prevented the completion of the count, but I concluded to try a little bulldozing of Foster, and I succeeded admirably. He took the matter in hand, and the result was that both he and Stanley Matthews made written pledges, in letters addressed to me, but which were never in my hands, although I have seen them. These letters were general in their character, and pledged the Administration to give us local self-government and home-rule in the South. There was nothing in them about a withdrawal of the troops, but we, of course, understood that this would follow. What purports to be extracts from Matthews' and Evarts' letters are published, but they are not genuine, although giving very nearly the tenor of what is set forth in them." "Do you think President Hayes knew of this compact or was a party to it?" asked your correspondent. "I knew he was not," said Gordon; "and this you can say in the most positive manner. But Foster and Matthews felt that their relations with Mr. Hayes were such that they could speak for him, but I am certain he was not consulted in the matter. Copies of the letters were made and handed around to Democrats as soon as received, but I have neither the originals nor copies, and, therefore, could not furnish the full text, if I was so disposed. I don't consider that there has been any violation of the pledges given as yet, although I think the President is pursuing a wrong course just now. If either Hampton or Nicholls should go under, I should feel it my duty to assail the transaction, and to show it up in its true light. But at present I am content to wait the action of the President and his Administration."

SENSATIONAL AND MISCHIEVOUS.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—In commenting upon the Associated Press dispatch from Washington this morning, wherein it is alleged that Senator Stanley Matthews and Representative Foster gave written pledges on behalf of the President that the Hampton and Nicholls Government should not be disturbed, the *Times* of this city, editorially says: "We feel warranted in saying that the letter referred to contains neither the terms of any bargain nor any pledge on behalf of the President, and that it was limited to personal assurances on the part of its authors of their own opinions and beliefs. We believe the letter, when published, will not justify the statements of its contents, which seem to have been made for sensational and mischievous purposes."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—As to South Carolina, it is now certain that both Hampton and Chamberlain will come to Washington. The family of Chamberlain is already here, and there are said to be indications that the preparations made are such as to show that there is little expectation that the family will return to reside at Columbia. The South Carolina question will, it is confidently asserted, be settled within ten days.

HAMPTON WILL COME.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 26.—Gov. Hampton received yesterday a letter of the President inviting him to Washington. To-day he has written the following reply:

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 26.—*R. B. Hayes, President of the United States, Washington*—SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 23d inst., addressed to me by your Private Secretary. As you express a desire for a personal conference with myself, I accept, through motives of proper courtesy to yourself, the invitation you have extended, though I cannot hope by doing so to throw additional light upon the questions which have already been so ably and thoroughly presented, and the solution of which is so obvious and simple. But, understanding from the communication I have received, that the object contemplated by the proposed conference is solely that I might place before you my "views of the impediments to the peaceful and orderly organization of a single and undisputed State Government in South Carolina, and of the best methods of removing them," I shall avail myself of your invitation, so that I may reiterate in person what I have the honor to submit in writing: that in my judgment all impediments to the objects so earnestly desired by yourself and so anxiously expected by the people of this State can at once be removed by the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the State-House. This action on the part of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces would not only be hailed by our people as an evidence that the civil authority is no longer to be subordinated to the military power in our country, but it would establish law, insure domestic tranquillity, revive our wasted industries, and give assurance that this State is to be restored to her just rights under the Constitution. Whatever grievances exist, whatever wrongs we suffer, we propose to redress them, not by resort to force, but by legal and constitutional agencies. In seeking such redress, I feel sure that I represent fully the determination of the thoughtful and conservative portion of our whole people when I give the assurances that no proscription shall be exercised here on account of political opinions; that no discrimination shall be made in the administration of justice, and that all citizens of both parties and both races shall be regarded as fully protected by, and amenable to, the laws.

Joining most heartily with you in the earnest desire you express that you may be able to put an end as speedily as possible to all appearance of intervention of the military authority of the United States or political derangements which affect the Government and afflict the people of South Carolina, and fervently trusting that this auspicious result may soon be reached, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON,
Governor.

Gov. Hampton leaves to-morrow night, and will arrive in Washington Thursday morning. Everything is quiet throughout the State.

CHARLESTON MERCHANTS.

CHARLESTON, March 26.—The Chamber of Commerce held a large meeting to-day to take into consideration the propriety of sending a delegation of responsible men to Washington to confer with the President on the Gubernatorial difficulties. In opening the meeting President Tupper said: "Our business is languishing, capitalists have become timid and are withholding their substance, property is depreciating in value, and a feeling of uncertainty and gloomy depression pervades the State. It is believed that President Hayes has not been properly informed as to the true condition of things in South Carolina. Too many politicians, too many candidates for office, and men claiming to be in office, have been interviewing and supplicating him in their own behalf, as well as in ours. It is time for the merchants, bankers, and business-men of Charleston, who want no office and will accept none at his hands, to speak for Hampton and South Carolina."

It was then resolved that a Committee should be sent to Washington to represent to the President the true condition of affairs here, and the terrible effect the political complications are exerting on the business-interests of the State and city.

LOUISIANA.

THE COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—No additional information has been given to-day in regard to the personnel of the Louisiana Commission. In response to the very urgent request of the President, Vice-President Wheeler is expected to return to Washington within a day or two, and the impression is stronger to-day that it has been before since the appointment of the Commission was determined upon that he may after all be induced to serve as its Chairman. The President believes of all men now in public life Mr. Wheeler is by far the best qualified for this delicate and most important duty. His experience in Louisiana two years ago both as a member of the House Committee and subsequently as a volunteer Commissioner for the purpose of bringing about a compromise between the discordant political factions of that State, the thoughtful study which he has given to Southern questions both before and since that time, as well as his present high official position and the great respect in which he is held by the people of all parties in the South, will make his service as a member of the Commission also a guarantee for success. The only additional name which has been announced to-day in connection with this Commission is that of Wayne McVeagh, of Pennsylvania, who is understood to have accepted a position upon it. Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen is mentioned to-night as one who has probably been invited to serve, and who may have accepted the invitation. The fifth man is reported this evening to be from the West, and the name of Mr. Porter, of Indiana, has been mentioned in this connection, although it is very doubtful if he will be one of the members of the Commission, or, indeed, if he has ever been invited. The Commission, it is expected, will be completed and announced to-morrow. The exact nature of its duties will probably be set forth at length in a letter of instructions given to it. It is to start for Louisiana by the latter part of this week or the first of next, in order to be ready to begin its labors in about ten days. It is not expected that it will remain in New Orleans longer than a week or ten days.

MORE BULLDOZING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Information is received of continued bulldozing in country parishes, notwithstanding the profuse assurances of Nicholls that persecutions of Republicans shall cease. The victims are generally, as in the cases of Weber and Moore, recently assassinated, men who testified either before the Returning Board or before the Congressional Committees. In Livingston Parish, W. B. McIntyre was cruelly beaten shortly after his return home after testifying before the Returning Board. Last week he was again assaulted, his house fired into at night, and he driven from home. In Tangipahoa, Peter Cane, a Republican, has been maltreated and driven away from home by a band of bulldozers, headed by Ed Gookins, President of the Police Jury. William Yolle, in the same parish, has been similarly treated.

In St. Helena, a band of bulldozers from Tangipahoa Parish and from across the Mississippi line have driven Republican school-teachers, named Albert McCoy and Robert Black, away from the parish.

In St. Tammany Parish, the houses of John Turner and Walter Wilson, colored Republicans, who testified before the Returning Board, were fired into at night, and they driven away.

NOT UNANIMOUS.

In regard to the pronunciamentos of the Cotton-Exchange, Clearing-House, and Stock-Exchange in favor of Nicholls, there were a great many members of all these bodies who did not participate or who voted against the action. Gen. Cyrus Bussey, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Col. William M. Barwell, Secretary, refused to call the meeting for the purpose, and the project, so far as that body was concerned, was abandoned. In the Stock Exchange the vote was 30 in favor of the resolutions to 5 against,—by no means unanimous. Force was almost resorted to to compel some of the members of the Cotton Exchange to participate in the affair, but several of the largest cotton firms in the city would have nothing to do with it. William C. Black, President of the Cotton Exchange, was President of the Democratic State Campaign Committee. So in the Clearing-House, the largest banking concern in the city, and several others, declined to subscribe to the resolutions. The same tactics of bulldozing are resorted to in these commercial associations as among unprotected colored men, by threatening withdrawal of patronage and social ostracism in case of refusal to sign, or resolve, or pronounce whenever the White-League Chiefs need. A leading merchant who signed the memorial to the President stated that he had lost about $100,000 in two or three years by refusing to sign things, and now he signs everything that comes along.

Members of the Cabinet say to-night that the Louisiana Commission will probably be full by to-morrow night. If so, it will doubtless start for New Orleans by Thursday. It is expected that a letter of instruction will be given to the Commission which will set forth the exact purpose the President desires to accomplish. It cannot yet be definitely stated who the members of the Commission will be. Prof. Woolsey, of Yale College, and Judge Hoar have both declined to serve, on account of business engagements. The letter of declination of Prof. Woolsey contains an earnest indorsement of the President's Southern policy.

ORDERS SENT TO AUGER.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—The *Times* publishes the following dispatches:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—*To the Hon. S. B. Packard, New Orleans, La.:* Your dispatch of the 24th is received. The Secretary of War has sent to Gen. Augur the following:

To Gen. C. C. Augur, New Orleans, La.: A Commission will shortly visit Louisiana. In the meantime the President desires that the situation remain unchanged. Please report what changes in the situation, if any, have occurred since the close of the late Administration.

(Signed) G. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

(Signed) R. B. HAYES.

KELLOGG TO PACKARD.

This is from Kellogg:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—*Gov. S. B. Packard, New Orleans:* President Hayes said yesterday to Ellis and others, in the presence of a Congressman, that Nicholls has no legal courts. His Supreme Court is rendering judgments and entangling property, when its judgments are entirely worthless.

(Signed) W. P. K.

PROCLAMATIONS.

BY GOV. NICHOLLS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Gov. Nicholls has issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, March 24, 1877.—*To the People of Louisiana:* The State Government being now complete in all its branches, and in full performance of all its functions, it becomes the duty of the people of Louisiana to promptly discharge their pecuniary obligations to it in order that all just claims against it may be punctually met. To the ordinary motives inducing the payment of taxes is now added that of evincing by such payment confidence in the strength and stability of that government, and a just appreciation of the fact that it is the one chosen by the people. **THE EVIDENCE ALREADY RECEIVED** on this point is entirely satisfactory, and I confidently expect a continuance of the same patriotic action throughout the State. The people of Louisiana may rest confidently assured that the Government of which they have chosen me the Executive head will not be imperiled or impaired by any compromises of their rights. The Government being now a fixed fact, I desire to publicly acknowledge the services of, and to thank on behalf of the people of Louisiana, the patriotic men who, on the 9th day of January, 1877, responded to the call of the civil authorities of this State to prevent illegal attempts to oust them from their legal possession of the court buildings, and who have since **QUIETLY, THOROUGHLY, AND MOST PATIENTLY** performed their duties there as citizens. I desire to say that their great services are fully appreciated, and that, in due time, I shall seek occasion to make manifest the feeling of the people on this subject.

BY GOV. PACKARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, March 26, 1877.—*To the Citizens of Louisiana:* A so called proclamation of Francis T. Nicholls, claiming to be Governor of the State of Louisiana, just made public, contains gross misstatements which I deem it my duty thus authenticatively to refute. Mr. Nicholls, who asserts that his Government is a fixed fact, complete in all its branches, is destitute of one shred of legal title to the office he attempts to usurp. The pretended Legislature which canvassed his claim to the office of Governor **HAD NOT BEFORE THEM ANY LEGAL RETURNS** of election, as prescribed by the Constitution, and lacked two of a quorum in the Senate and twenty of a quorum in the House. The Secretary of State, refusing a formal demand made upon him by the partisans of Nicholls, placed the only legal returns of election before the Legislature recognized by Gov. Kellogg. That Legislature, meeting in the State-House, as required by law, and having a full legal quorum present in both Houses, opened and canvassed the returns and declared me elected Governor. The vote of the State of Louisiana was further passed upon during the recent contest over the Presidential election by **THE HIGHEST TRIBUNAL IN THE NATION.** That tribunal declared the vote of the State to have been cast for Hayes and Wheeler, and, by doing so, proclaimed, in effect, my election, for the vote cast for me exceeded by nearly 700 that cast for several of the Presidential Electors. The Constitution names as executive officers of the State, a Treasurer, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney-General, and Superintendent of Public Education. Not one of these important branches of the Government is in accord with or under the control of Gen. Nicholls. The State Treasurer, elected in 1874 for a period of four years, refuses to recognize the authority of Mr. Nicholls, or **TO SIGN ANY TAX-PAPERS** that he may attempt to issue. The Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, elected with me and recognized by the outgoing Government, are in possession of all the records and archives of the State pertaining to their respective offices. These include machinery for the assessment and collection of taxes. The Supreme Court appointed by my predecessors recognizes me as Governor. Outside the City of New Orleans a great majority of District Judges acknowledge my authority. Nearly all the peaceful, prosperous, and productive parishes of the State admit the authority of my Government, and its official acts are unquestioned. The few country parishes which assume to recognize and support Gen. Nicholls are mostly those **WHERE TURBULENCE PREVAILED,** as it did during the State campaign, and where political assassination is still practiced and approved, and general lawlessness prevails. Mr. Nicholls, in his proclamation, thanks "the patriotic men who on the 9th day of January, 1877, responded to the call of the civil authorities of this State to prevent illegal attempts to oust them from their legal possession of the court building." It is notorious that the "patriotic service" thus rendered consisted in several thousand White Leaguers, with artillery in a battery, taking violent possession of the court-room and archives of the Supreme Court of the State,—a count of unquestioned legality,—and installing in their stead **A PRETENDED TRIBUNAL** commissioned by Nicholls, and officially declared by the President of the United States to be devoid of any legal authority. The harsh and arbitrary proceedings and illegal arrests and incarcerations, without benefit of bail, which have since been inflicted upon supporters of the State Government by the judicial tribunals thus temporarily usurped by Mr. Nicholls and his adherents, are a sufficient proof of the insincerity of the pledges alleged to have been offered, that, under his rule, if his Government should be allowed to stand, the rights of all citizens would be respected. If revolution be made successful under Mr. Nicholls, what is to prevent **SOME OTHER CHIEFTAIN** with an equal right setting up in turn another Government, thus completing the resemblance to Mexican customs which the White League, by its action now and in 1874 has imitated? The so-called Nicholls Government rests its claims largely on the support it receives from the rich and aristocratic classes in this city. It is a threatened oligarchy of wealth and a menace to the middle and poorer classes, who form a majority whose right to rule this minority would deny. A Government established on such a basis would tend to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. It would be a violation of the principles which underlie the very foundations of republican government. The middle and poorer classes, white as well as black, are interested in stamping out, once for all, the theory that revolution can be successfully relied upon as a mode of reaching power in opposition to the will of a majority of the people. It seems to me that the true course, **EVEN FOR THOSE WHO VOTED FOR MY OPPONENT,** is to give to the legal Government their aid and support in restoring order and enforcing the laws, lest the anarchy now prevailing in New Orleans and the disturbed parishes should extend to other parts of the State, disorganize labor, and destroy the prospects of the valuable crops upon which even the members of the Cotton Exchange and other wealthy corporations of the city rely for subsistence. If force instead of law is to determine the rightfulness of a Government, the great body of producers who voted for me can hardly be blamed should they prove as patriotic as the aristocratic citizens of New Orleans, and abandon their legitimate pursuits to defend the Government of their choice. If they leave the plow at my call, there will be **NO HARVEST FOR EITHER** the Cotton Exchange or the cotton-picker. Both alike will suffer, and here it may not be inappropriate to recall the fact that $65,000,000 added to the wealth of the country by the staple crops of Louisiana last year were mainly produced by my supporters, and that the Cotton Exchange and other organizations who now undertake to decide upon the lawful government of the State are largely composed of aliens, whose business in the State is to handle crops which these **NATIVE-BORN CITIZENS HAVE RAISED.** Mr. Nicholls urges the payment of taxes to his unauthorized Collectors. It is due to property-holders who may be misled by the spurious representations so constantly made with regard to the pretended Nicholls Government that I should warn them that receipts given for taxes paid other than to the legal tax Collectors will not be valid against the State. It is hardly necessary for me to reiterate my determination to defend to the last extremity my title to the office to which I have been declared elected and the rights and privileges of those by whose votes I have chiefly been called to the Executive chair. I am daily in receipt of letters and messages from the North, East, and West assuring me of the active sympathy, and, if need be, the support, of a great party which has so long and so successfully administered the affairs of the country. The reign of **POLITICAL TERRORISM AND DISORDER** in this State is, I trust, rapidly drawing to a close. Official information reaches me that, in a few days, a National Commission will visit the State and pass upon its condition. Confident of the justice and rectitude of our claim, I have no doubt of the result, and I am encouraged to believe that, so soon as the legal State Government shall have received from the National authorities that recognition to which it is justly entitled, it will be enabled to draw to its support the active co-operation of a large class of conservative citizens whose influence has heretofore been **CRUSHED UNDER THE TYRANNY** of that intolerant oligarchy whose last desperate effort to govern by a minority we now witness. It will be my earnest purpose to so administer the Government as to oppress none and maintain the rights of all, and I have confidence that justice will eventually prevail and right be established.

S. B. PACKARD, Governor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S CIRCULAR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The system of Civil-Service rules which is to be adopted for the Treasury Department has for its legal basis the following section of the Revised Statutes:

SEC. 164. No clerk shall be appointed in any Department in either of the four classes above designated until he has been examined and found qualified by a board of three examiners, to consist of the Chief of the Bureau of the office into which such clerk is to be appointed and two other clerks to be selected by the head of the Department.

This section was passed on March 3, 1853. It was followed in the Treasury Department during a portion of the War, and for some time subsequently, before the Grant Civil-Service system was introduced. It was utterly disregarded in most of the other departments, appointments in which were made **FOR POLITICAL REASONS** without any examination of any sort, notwithstanding the law was explicit that examination should be had. The law does not prescribe any such system as that which President Grant has recently characterized as one of blackboard examinations. It simply left the method of examination to a board of examiners. It seems not to be the present intention of the Administration to adopt much more definite rules than are prescribed by this section. The legal basis upon which the new system is to rest is the section above quoted, and the resolution of the Forty-third Congress declaring that other things being equal, soldiers should be given preference in appointments, and that appointments should be divided proportionately among the States, Territories, and District of Columbia.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS.

The following are the portions of the report of Judge Talbot, the Solicitor of the Treasury, of the investigation into the alleged corrupt collections of overdue interest, which have not been sent by the Associated Press. The Solicitor says:

It does not appear that either the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer have been involved in any official negligence, and that by their doing, or neglecting to do, or giving or withholding any information, they have exposed the Treasury or the creditors of the Government to any loss. The Treasurer is, in fact, the party liable for any losses occurring through any act or negligence of his assistants or clerks, and that relation, in addition to his irreproachable character, seems to be a sufficient safeguard for his official fidelity. The chief of the Loan Division was made by order of the Secretary of the Treasury the attorney of parties claiming overdue interest, who have not appointed an attorney. In all these cases payment was made by check, and to the party in whose name the interest stood upon the books in the Treasury. The scandalous publications that have connected the name of the Hon. Charles F. Conant, Assistant Secretary and late Acting-Secretary of the Treasury, with these regular payments from the Treasury have not the slightest foundation of fact to rest upon. That officer had nothing to do with the payments of unclaimed interest, and had no knowledge of them except what has been obtained in this investigation. There is no evidence pending to show that he has obstructed or delayed any of the measures prudently and properly taken to detect and punish the unlawful practices connected with these Treasury collections, though it is fairly presumable, from what he has said and done, or omitted, that he has not approved of either agency or the methods by which the investigation has been conducted by W. B. More, Chief of the Special Agents, whose only written authority was a note from Treasurer Wyman, asking him to look into the matter, and to detail one man for a few days.

The section of law which the Solicitor cites seems, he says, to have given More **NO AUTHORITY** in fact to make the investigation. More, however, did employ one Simmons, who stands upon the Treasury register as a Special Inspector of Customs, but who, the Solicitor says, More employed in the capacity of a detective. His services as a spy were, the Solicitor says, not only in reference to persons presenting claims, but to officers of the Treasury by whom they were audited and paid. More claimed that Secretary Morrill had given him verbal instructions which gave him the authority to make the investigation, but ex-Secretary Morrill, in a letter to the Solicitor under date of the 20th of March last, says that he gave More no such instructions, and that if More made such statement he labors under a misapprehension of the facts. The Solicitor says it is thus evident that if any officers of the Treasury have discountenanced this investigation they had some reason for it, in the fact that it was conducted by officers not permitted to be employed for such service, and that their claim to have been verbally employed is not supported by the recollection of the Secretary himself.

As to **THE EXTENT OF THE ALLEGED COLLECTION** of overdue interest the Solicitor says an examination shows that during the period beginning June 1, 1872, the sum of $3,216 has been paid out as unclaimed interest, as alleged, on fraudulent powers of attorney on account of different persons. It is not known up to the present time that, with the exception of $240 improvidently paid out in 1876, any money has been paid as unclaimed interest which has not been paid back or will be paid back as the result of the present investigation. No loss has resulted to the United States by such unwarranted payments, the Treasurer being liable upon his official bond for all disbursements made to persons not authorized to receive the same.

RULES GOVERNING APPOINTMENTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following regulation governing the appointment and employment of persons in the Treasury Department:

First—The force employed in this Department, and in each division and bureau, will be carefully corrected to the number and grade fixed by law and the appropriation therefor.

Second—When the law does not fix the number and compensation of employes as, in the case of temporary clerks or persons paid from appropriations for specific purposes, the number at no time shall exceed the demand of the service, and the compensation shall not exceed the rates paid for similar service in private establishments.

Third—Each head of a bureau in this Department will be strictly holden to the enforcement of the foregoing rules, and will report in writing to this office within ten days, and from time to time thereafter, the names of all persons employed under his direction who, by reason of incompetency, bad habits, neglect of duty, or any other cause, ought not to be retained longer in the service; also those whose services are no longer required for the conduct of the business intrusted to his charge. When a vacancy in any grade above that of Class 1 occurs in any bureau, and the public service requires that it be filled, the head of such bureau will report in writing the names of persons of lower grade who, by reason of industry, integrity, and competency, are most deserving of recognition by promotion thereto.

Fourth—Appointments of temporary clerks will hereafter be made only for a limited time, not to exceed the exigency which calls for their employment, the period of service to be stated in the letter of appointment.

Fifth—Hereafter no person will be appointed or employed in this Department unless a written application for employment and all the papers and recommendations pertaining thereto intended for file in this Department shall have been filed in the Appointment Division of this office, and merely verbal applications or recommendations for appointment or promotion will not be entertained.

Sixth—Under the requirements of a joint resolution of Congress approved March 3, 1867, preference for appointment will necessarily be given to honorably discharged soldiers or sailors of the United States, and under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875, directing appointments of this Department to be so arranged as to be equally distributed between the several States of the United States, Territories, and District of Columbia according to population, no person whose legal residence is in any division of the country above mentioned which has received already its full number of appointments in accordance with the distribution directed can be appointed, and all appointments will be subject to the examination required by the provisions of Sec. 164, Revised Statutes of the United States.

THE OFFICES.

APPLICATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The White-House mails continue to be overloaded with letters from persons seeking office, either in Washington or elsewhere in the country. So numerous are these letters that six clerks have been detailed from other Departments for temporary duty at the White House to assist in opening and arranging them, and in spite of this extraordinary force they are obliged to work until a late hour every night. Persons making application for office will have their wants more promptly attended to if they write directly to the Department under which they desire to serve. The President does not look at or consider any application that is sent to the White House, but refers all of them without examination, except by the clerks, to their respective departments. Notice has been given by the heads of the several departments that **NO VACANCIES EXIST,** so that all applications made at present are filed away for future reference.

THE NEW CIVIL-SERVICE REGULATIONS are not intended to cover minute details of the public service. Their main purpose is to establish certain principles in accordance with which appointments will be made. It is expected, however, that they will have the effect to greatly check if not entirely stop office-seeking. They will provide for an assured tenure-of-office based on meritorious service; that appointments shall be made only as vacancies occur, and then on the ground of fitness, and without regard to politics.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

It is now said that there will be no changes in the foreign missions for several months. Washburne will fill out his eight years of service at Paris. Gen. Beale will doubtless be recalled from Austria during the summer, and Gov. Fenton may get his place. Gen. Foster, at Mexico, wants some European mission.

There is another hope for the seekers for Consulships. The Consul at Rotterdam is dead.

THE DEADWOOD POST-OFFICE.

R. Q. Adams has been commissioned Postmaster at Deadwood, Black Hills. There has been a very bitter contest over this appointment between Adams and Saunders, the new Senator from Nebraska. The contest was to a great extent the culmination of the Senatorial fight between Hitchcock and Saunders, Adams having been one of Hitchcock's principal supporters. Postmaster-General Key made the appointment of Adams some days since, whereupon Senator Saunders and Rosewater, editor of the Omaha *Bee*, filed charges against Adams. Assistant-Postmaster-General Tyner has heard prolonged arguments from both parties in the presence of the other, and has decided that there is nothing in the charges or proofs adduced which warrant the withholding of the commission. Appeal having been taken from the decision to the Postmaster-General, the latter decides that the accusations against Adams are not sustained, and has given him the commission. The Black Hills territory is settling up more rapidly than the Government had expected. It is now said by those familiar with the present state of emigration that 50,000 people will go there this summer on account of the gold fever. There is already a daily line of stages from Cheyenne, a tri-weekly one from Fort Kearney, one from Sydney, and there will be one or two from other points. The travel is so great that it is necessary to engage passage a week in advance. A post-office will be established at Deadwood as soon as the Postmaster can arrive there. It promises to be one of the most important frontier offices.

WANTS A CHANGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEKIN, March 26.—An effort is being made in this collection district to oust Jonathan L. Merriam, the present Collector. The person that is regarded as the man to succeed Merriam is John L. Routt, ex-Penitentiary Commissioner. This is the work of H. P. Westerman, of this city. He is determined to control the Collector, and as he cannot control Merriam he is bound to oust him. The old Springfield Ring is working with Westerman. Routt is about to go to Washington to urge his claims.

NOTES AND NEWS.

CLERK ADAMS' SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Adams, Clerk of the late House of Representatives, is reported to have the intention to so manipulate the roll of the next House as to make himself Clerk of it. He has given out to some of his friends that he even intends to make a sort of returning board of himself, and to pass upon the eligibility of several of the Republican Congressmen-elect. Some of the latter who have heard of it, who have great experience in parliamentary law, and who are of determined purpose, say that Clerk Adams will do well to reflect twice before he attempts this. There are many reasons to think that the Republicans would not submit to any such revolutionary proceedings. The best lawyers say that the rule adopted by the last House giving the Clerk in the organization of the new Congress a special constabulary to preserve order has no binding effect whatever, and that any attempt to use force by persons who are not even members of the new Congress

(Continued on the Seventh Page.)

DEAL GENTLY WITH THE STOMACH.

Do not rack it with violent purgatives, or permanently impair its tone with indigestible drugs of any kind; but, if your digestion is impaired, your liver out of order, your frame debilitated, or nervous system unstrung, use that wholesome and agreeable alterative and tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will certainly afford you the desired relief. None of the officinal remedies can compare with it in restorative efficacy, and as a medicinal stimulant it is by far the most desirable as well as popular article of its class. Its basis, the essential principle of sound rye, is the best possible agent for hastening the action of the botanic ingredients which it holds in solution, and those those ingredients are the most efficacious which chemistry extracts from the vegetable kingdom, and medical science applies to the cure of disease.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Caution to Housekeepers.—Owing to the increasing cost of vanilla beans used in the manufacture of Extract Vanilla, spurious compounds are being thrown upon the market, purporting to be pure vanilla, but prepared principally from Tonqua beans. This nauseating substitute costs the manufacturer less than one-twentieth part as much as the genuine vanilla bean. It can readily be detected by its odor. It is used principally by tobacconists for perfuming snuff and cigars, and was never intended to be used as a flavoring for the various compounds prepared for the human stomach. *Burnett's Extract of Vanilla* is prepared from selected vanilla beans, and is warranted entirely free from Tonqua or other deleterious substances.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

Keep's Custom Shirts Made to Measure.—Very best, 6 for $9; no obligation to keep any of Keep's shirts unless perfectly satisfactory. 173 Madison-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.

West End Dry Goods House,
Madison and Peoria-sts.

CARSON,
PIRIE & CO.

Invite special attention of housekeepers to the BARGAINS they are offering in

LINENS
AND
Housekeeping Goods

7-4 All-linen Blea'd Table Damasks, 47½c.
7-4 Blea. Linen Damasks, ex. heavy, 60c, worth 75.
8-4 Blea. Linen Damasks, ex. heavy, 75c, usual price 90c.
8-4 Blea. Linen Damasks, heavy and fine, $1, reduced from $1.25.
7-4 Loom Dice Table Linens, 30, 40, and 50c reduced 10 and 15c per yard.
7-4 Loom Damasks, 45c, sold for 60.
7-4 Loom Damasks, 65c, sold for 75.
8-4 Turkey Red Damasks, best washing colors, 75c.
Linen Doylies, 50c doz. and upwards.
5-8 Linen Damask Napkins, $1 doz., worth $1.25.
Better quality Napkins in same proportion.
Good all-Linen Crashes, 5c and upwards.
Bargains in Russia Crashes.
Bleached Linen Damask and Huck Towels, heavy and good size, 20 and 25c, reduced one-third.
11-4 Honeycomb Quilts, 85c, worth $1.
11-4 Marseilles Quilts, $2.50, reduced from $3.50.
Best qualities reduced in like proportion.
White Piques, 10, 12½, 15, and 20c, very cheap.
Richer Piques greatly reduced.
Nottingham Lace Curtain Nets, 12½c, formerly 20.
Nottingham Lace Curtain Nets, 25 and 50c, reduced from 50 and 75c.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, $1.50 pair, reduced from $2.50.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, $2 pair, reduced from $4—a special bargain.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, $3 pair, reduced from $5.
Nottingham Lace Lambrequins, 75c each and upwards.
Lace Window Shades greatly reduced.

We import the above lines of goods ourselves, buying direct from the British manufacturers, and, as is well known here, have made a specialty for years of this department by retailing upon the very smallest margins of profit.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

GLOVES.

Chas. Gossage
& Co.

We offer to-day as a Great
Bargain in

KID GLOVES,

500 dozen of the "best quality" two-button Gloves at

$1.25!

They are of the celebrated "Chosson" manufacture, well known as a standard Glove of the best grade, usually sold at $2.00, and well assorted in Black, Medium, White and light colors. We recommend them to the attention of our customers.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MARCH 24, 1877.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted at a meeting of MR. FAESSLER'S friends:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our old friend and companion, Louis J. Faessler; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of the said Louis J. Faessler we have lost not only a most worthy friend and adviser, but a true and honorable gentleman, a credit alike to his friends and his profession.

Resolved, That we tender to his family in this the hour of their bereavement our most heartfelt sympathy, fully recognizing as we do the depth of their affliction in the loss of so affectionate a husband and father;

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to his family.

Charles F. Ruf,	Edward Ott,
Lorenz Clody,	Francis Colome,
Joseph Pierlez,	Isidore Baron,
Peter Gindorf,	Charles La Grange,
Henry Schlegel,	Louis Wegscheider,
John Lutz,	H. A. Giebe,
Achile Dupee,	Alick C. Howard.

DOCTOR IN ABSENCIA.

Doctors, Dentists, and Medical Professionals wishing to obtain diplomas from regular chartered Eastern universities, please address W. VARZENS, Secretary, Chicago Post-Office.

PIANOS.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOS.

We have in contemplation such changes in the Piano department of our business as necessitates the use of space for other instruments, and therefore we desire to close out all second-hand Square Pianos. To accomplish this object we shall sell them for cash at such low prices as are without parallel in the history of the Piano trade of this city, and much lower than we would have paid for the same instruments a few months since. The Pianos now in stock include several superbly Steinway Squares, and also a large number of instruments from the factories of Chickering, Gabler, Haines, Knabe, Fischer, Hazelton, Weber, Marshall & Wendell, Hallet, Davis & Co., and others.

Piano buyers, or those who contemplate purchasing in the near future, will find it for their interest to examine.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts., Chicago.

POLITICAL.

CHICAGO, March 26, 1877.

F. M. Bradshaw,
280 Centre-av.—

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, taxpayers of the Eighth Ward, irrespective of party, would respectful ask you to run as an independent candidate for Al man.

Charles Cardy,	Patrick Alton,
H. Ulbrich,	Patrick Hamill,
John Otto,	Job Murphy,
Peter Otto,	P. M. Carmody,
C. H. Hues,	Zacharias Kelm,
A. Rainburg,	W. J. Clark,
George West,	M. Brady,
D. D. Zeluff,	Mark Hardin,
Matt Borland,	T. R. Deal,
Peter Button,	William Neff,
R. J. Knott,	John Carr.

CHICAGO, March 26, 1877.

Charles Cardy, C. H. Hues, and others—

GENTLEMEN: After duly considering your comm cation of this date I have concluded to comply your request, and, if elected, will endeavor to fill office to the best of my ability. Yours truly,

F. M. BRADSHA

OIL-TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDE
OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CA
47 & 49 West Lake Street,
CHICAGO
Send for Catalogue.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Financial Situation Unchanged---New York Exchange Firm.

Railroad Bonds---The Silver Market---Mining-Stock Values.

The Produce Markets Irregular—Provisions Active and Again Weak—Hogs Ditto.

Wheat Strong, with a Better Demand---Other Grain Generally Dull.

FINANCIAL.

The operations of the day in financial circles were dull and uninteresting. The demand for bank accommodations was light on the whole, though some institutions reported that they were getting from customers discounting their bills East as much paper as they wanted. The Board of Trade demand is light, and the supply of paper from mercantile and miscellaneous sources is not enough to absorb loanable resources.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent to regular customers. On the street, the same rates prevail, and business is quiet.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 60@75c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings were $3,000,000.

CURRENCY SIXES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HENRY, Ill., March 23.—Will you please inform your readers what "U. S. currency 6s" are, when issued, for what purpose, when due, and amount of issue?

A. M. P.

Answer.—The bonds our correspondent refers to are usually called currency sixes. They are the bonds of the United States issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money. The authorizing acts were dated July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864. The rate of interest is 6 per cent, and the bonds are payable thirty years after the date of their issue. The roads to which they have been issued are the Central Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Union Pacific, Central Branch of the Union Pacific, Western Pacific, and Sioux City & Pacific. The total amount outstanding at the time of the last debt statement was $64,623,512.

THE COTTON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The London correspondent of the New York *World* has found these interesting figures among the British statistics of trade:

	Feb., 1876.	*Feb.*, 1877.
Imports of raw cotton, cwt...	1,764,183	1,309,388
Exports of cotton piece goods, yards	303,511,700	287,694,000

Thus England, he says, imported last month less of the raw material by 454,795 cwt than during the corresponding month of last year, while she exported less of the manufactured article by 15,817,700 yards. The decline in the quantity of the imports (raw cotton) was 25.7, and in value 30.8; in exports the decline was 5.2 in quantity and 8.4 in money value. In cotton yarn and twist the proportionate decline is even greater.

SAN FRANCISCO SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The exports of silver from San Francisco, from Jan. 1 to March 15, were $4,196,593 this year, against $2,856,914 last year, an increase of $1,339,659. The coinage of trade dollars at the San Francisco mint for the first two months of this year was $1,193,000 more than in the same period in 1876.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Silver has fallen to 55½d. per oz. standard, apparently on sales from Germany. The Berlin Government appears to be pressing such sales in order not only to get rid of silver, but to obtain gold; and the operations would be closely connected. At the present time gold is reported to be filtering out of the country, the effect of the practically double standard there being, as usual, to drive out gold while silver remains plentiful. The Government is therefore impelled to make efforts to turn the exchanges in favor of Germany by purchasing gold, and at the same time to hasten the riddance of silver, which still circulates as legal-tender, and tends to drive the gold coin away.—*London Economist, March* 10.

MINING-STOCK VALUES.

In 1871 the value of the entire mining property on the Comstock ledge, according to the lowest quotations of that year, was but $2,733,700. The discovery of the Crown-Point-Belcher bonanza resulted in a rise to $70,000,000. When the great ore body of Consolidated Virginia and California was uncovered prices rose to $250,000,000. They have steadily fallen since, and the San Francisco Stock Exchange quotations now represent a total value of but $70,000,000. Still this is an advance of more than 2,000 per cent over the prices of six years ago.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

For some time past the holders of Illinois Central stock, influenced by the prevailing impression that the Company had parted with its most valuable lands, and was in other respects deteriorating, have been induced to part with their investments at low figures. The recent operations of the Company, however, in purchasing at a foreclosure sale the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad, and the fact that it is without competitor for the purchase of the Mississippi Central Railroad to be soon sold, are calculated to restore confidence in its solvency and future. It will thus have acquired complete control of all the lines between Chicago and New Orleans, and cannot fail to enjoy a very profitable business in transporting the valuable products of the Northwest and Southwest. The stock to-day was strong, and recorded an advance of 2 per cent.—*New York Times, March* 24.

RAILROAD BONDS.

The following were the closing bids last week on the New York Stock Exchange for railroad bonds:

Albany & S., 1st bds..	103	Clev., P. & A. old bs...	104½
Albany & S., 2d bds...	94	Clev., P. & A. new bs..	108
B., C. R., & N, 1st 5s..	48	Buffalo & Erie new bs.	107¾
Chicago & Alton, 1st M	114½	Buffalo & S. L. 7s.....	104
Chicago & Alton, inc..	107	D., M. & T. 1st 7s, 1906.	106¾
C., B. & Q., 8 p.c. 1st m.	113½	L. S. dividend bonds..	108
C., B. & Q. con. m. 7s.	107¾	L. S. con. coup. 1st....	106½
C., R. I. & P. 1st m. 7s..	107½	L. S. con. reg'd 1st....	105½
C., R. I. & P., SF 6s '95.	102½	Mich. C. con. 7s, 1902...	103
C. R. of N. J. 1st m new.	104	M. C. 1st 8s, 1882, S. F.	113
C. R. of N. J., 1st con.	55¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s rel. estate.	102
C. R. of N. J., conv'bl	48	N. Y. Cen. 6s. Subt'n.	102¾
L. & W. B'e con. guar.	31	N. Y. C. & H. 1st cou.	116
Am. D. & Imp'mt. bds..	33	N. Y. C. & H. 1st reg.	115¾
M. & St. P. 1st 8 s g. P. D	114½	H. R. 7s 2d M S. F. '85.	114½
M. & St. P. 2d 7 3-10 P. D	93½	Harlem 1st M 7s coup.	118½
M. & St. P. 1st 7 $ g. R. D	88	N. Missouri 1st mrt'ge	98½
M. & St. P. 1st M. LaC. D	99	Ohio & Miss. 2d Cons..	50½
M. & St. P. 1 M. I. & M. D.	85½	C. P. Gold Bonds.....	108
M. & St. P. 1st M. H. & D.	88½	C. P., Cal. & Oregon 1st	88½
M. & St. P 1st M. C. & M.	97½	C. P. land grant bonds	94
M. & St. P. con. skg. fd.	81	Union Pacific 1st bds..	104½
M. & St. P. 2d m......	90	Union Pacific land 7s..	103¼
C. & N. W. int. bds...	106½	Union Pacific S. Fund.	92¾
C. & N. W. con. bds..	105½	Pa. R. of Mo. 1st M.....	97⅛
& N. W. Ext'n bds.	101	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d..	106
& N. W. 1st mort..	105½	Clev. & P. Cons. S. F..	113
& N. W. coup. gl. b.	88	C. & P. 4th S. F.......	106¾
l. & Chicago, ext'd.	106	Col., C. & Ind 1st M....	30½
ninsula 1st m. con..	102	St. L. & I. M. 1st M...	93½
cago & Mil. 1st m..	106	Alton & T. H. 1st m..	106¾
C., C. & Ind. 1st., 7s.	107½	Alton & T. H. 2d pfd.	87½
l., L. & W. 2d....	106½	T., P. & W. 2d M......	30
., L. & W., 7s Conv....	103½	Tol. & Wab. 1st m. ex..	101
orris & Essex 1st M.	116¾	Tol. & Wab. ex. coup..	88
orris & Essex 7s, '71.	109	Tol. & W. 1st M. St. L. di	74½
rie 1st Mort. extend'.	113½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M......	69
rie 3d 7s, 1883......	102¾	Han. & Nap. 1st mrtg.	36
rie 4th 7s, 1880......	104½	Gt. Western 1st, '88..	101
rie 5th 7s, 1888......	101½	Gt. Western 2d, '93...	68½
ong Dock bonds.....	107	Ill. & S. Iowa 1ts mrtg.	80
, & St. J. 8's conv. m..	76	Ill. & S. Iowa ex. coup.	65
ich. So. 7 p.c. 2d M...	104	Western U. b 1900 cou	105
lev. & Tol. new bds .	107¾		

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 104⅝@104¾ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 95½@95⅝ cents on the dollar gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	*Sight.*
erling	484½	486½
rance	518¾	515⅝
elgium	518¾	515⅝
witzerland	518¾	515⅝
weden	27	27¼
olland	40¼	40½
ustria	....	40
rmany	94⅝	95¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
nited States 6s of '81	112	112¾
nited States 5-20s of '65	108⅛	108⅜
. S. 5-20s of '65—January and July	108	108¾
. S. 5-20s of '67—January and July	111	111⅜
S. 5-20s of '68—January and July	112¾	113
ted States 10-40s	110⅞	111¼
d States new 5s of '81	109¾	110
d States currency 6s	122⅝	....

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
cago City 7 ℘ ct. bonds	*107	*108
icago City 7 ℘ ct. sewerage	*107	*108
icago City 7 ℘ ct. water loan	*107	*108
ok County 7 ℘ ct. bonds (long)	*107	*108
orth Chicago 7 ℘ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*94	....
ty Railway, South Side	149	153
ty Railway, West Side	172½	....
ty Railway, North Side	129	135
raders' Insurance Company	122	....
amber of Commerce	70	73
position stock	30	35

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

ew York, March 26.—Gold opened and closed 104⅝, with sales in the interim at 104¾. Car- ing rates, ⅛, 1, and ½ per cent. Loans were also ade flat.

at London, 53⅝ pence. Here, silver bars re, in greenbacks, 122½; in gold, 117½. Silver oin, ½ discount.

Governments were dull and steady.

Railroad bonds were unusually quiet.

State bonds were quiet and nominal. The sharp decline in Pacific Mail was the feature of the stock market to-day. At the opening, under free offerings, shares fell 3¼, from 21⅝ Saturday to 18⅜. Of course such a raid could scarcely be made against one stock without an effect being more or less apparent upon nearly the whole list, while during the day much of the decline was recovered. The market was irregular in late afternoon dealings, and closed active and weak in tone. New York Central declined to 93¼, recovered to 94⅛, and closed at 93⅞. Lake Shore opened at 50⅜, declined to 49⅛, and closed at 49⅜. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western closed at 58⅞, the lowest point of the day. Illinois Central dropped from 47⅛ to 45⅛, and closed at 45⅜. Michigan Central sold at 42@42⅛. Western Union rallied to 64⅜, but finally fell back to 62@62⅛. Pacific Mail recovered to 20⅝. Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph was firm at 23⅛@23⅜. Rock Island rose to 100⅜ and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to 102⅜. Delaware & Hudson Canal fell off to 49⅝, and closed at 49⅞. Sales to-day aggregated 185,000 shares, of which 43,600 were Pacific Mail, 27,000 Western Union, 2,600 Northwesterns, 5,000 St. Pauls, 50,500 Lake Shore, 10,300 New York Central, 4,300 Michigan Central, and 35,200 Delaware & Lackawanna.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 8,500,000 marks.

A dispatch from Washington states that the Rothschilds telegraph they are ready for another call of $10,000,000 of bonds. This has been looked for in view of the large and increasing subscription to new 4½ per cents.

Money market easy; 2@3, closing 2½. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@5.

Custom receipts, $412,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $28,000.

Clearings, $12,000,000.

Sterling, long, 484; short, 486.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	112¼	New 5s	106
Coupons, '65	108⅜	New 4½s	106⅜
New	108⅜	10-40s	110⅜
Coupons, '67	111⅜	Coupons do	111
Coupons, '68	113	Currency 6s	123¼

STOCKS.

Western Union	62¾	C., C., C. & I. C.	26½
Quicksilver	15	New Jersey Central	8¾
Quicksilver pfd	21½	Rock Island	100⅝
Pacific Mail	20⅛	St. Paul	18
Mariposa	5¼	St. Paul pfd	46¼
Mariposa preferred	5⅛	Wabash	4⅜
Adams Express	100¼	Fort Wayne	97½
Wells-Fargo	83½	Terre Haute	2
American Express	52½	Terre Haute pfd	12½
United States	45½	C. & A.	91½
New York Central	93¾	C. & A. pfd	104
Erie	6	Ohio & Mississippi	5
Erie pfd	16	D., L. & W.	58¾
Harlem	138	A. & P. Telegraph	23¼
Harlem pfd	135	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Michigan Central	42	Indiana Central	2½
Panama	112	C., B. & Q.	102⅜
Union Pacific	68	Hannibal & St. Jo.	11
Lake Shore	49¼	Central Pacific bonds	106
Illinois Central	45½	U. P. bonds	104⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburg	89½	U. P. land-grant	103⅛
Northwestern	32	U. P. sinking-fund	92⅛
Northwestern pfd	51⅜		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43½	Virginia, new	30½
Tennessee, new	43½	Missouri	105
Virginia, old	30		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Board:

Alpha	15¼	Julia Consolidated	4¼
Belcher	6	Kentuck	6
Best & Belcher	28¾	Leopard	4¼
Bullion	15	Mexican	15¼
Con. Virginia	42¾	Northern Belle	23½
California	44¾	Overman	65½
Chollar	56	Ophir	21¾
Confidence	7¼	Raymond & Ely	4½
Caledonia	6¾	Silver Hill	5
Crown Point	8½	Savage	6½
Exchequer	5½	Segregated Belcher	52
Empire	12¾	Sierra Nevada	6¾
Hale & Norcross	4¾	Union Consolidated	8
Imperial	11½	Yellow Jacket	11¼
Justice	11½		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Gold, 104⅜@105. Sight exchange on New York, ¼ premium. Sterling exchange, 509.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 26.—Rates of discount in open market for three months' bills, 1⅞@2; bank rate, 2.

Consols, money and account, 96¼.

United States Bonds—'65s, 105¼; '67s, 109; 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 107⅞.

New York Central, 96; Erie, 6¼; preferred, 18; Illinois Central, 46¼.

PARIS, March 26.—Rentes, 107f 55c.

FRANKFORT, March 26.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 103¼.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, March 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

Indiana av, 168 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 24x124 ft, with building, dated April 25, 1876	$ 6,000
State st, near Thirty-second st, e f, 100x118 ft; also Michigan av, 75 ft s of Thirtieth st, w f, 24x119 ft, dated March 26	17,220
Marshfield st, 19½ ft n of Harrison st, w f, 38 7-10x100 4-10 ft, dated March 22	2,900
West Seventeenth st, 180 4-10 ft w of Union st, s f, 24x100 ft, with improvements, dated Feb. 23	1,525
West Twentieth st, 164 ft e of May st, s f, 25x100 ft, with improvements, dated March 26	1,600
Union st, n w corner of Kramer st, e f, 23x90 ft, dated March 24	1,100
Twenty-fourth st, 209 ft w of Wentworth av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 26	1,200
Thirty-seventh st, 130⅝ ft, e of Ellis av, n f, 20x130 ft, with building, dated March 26	4,500
Twelfth st, 106 ft w of Wabash av, s f, 20 2-10x95 1-10 ft, date 1 March 26	5,000
Wentworth av, 230½ ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x125¼ ft, dated March 24	1,490
Elk Grove st, 25 ft s e of Girard, n e f, 25x118 ft, dated Oct. 19, 1876	1,850
State st, s w cor of Eighteenth, e f, undivided ¼ of 25x151 ft, dated Aug. 10, 1876	6,000
Dearborn st, 86 ft n of Washington, w f, 28x80 ft, with improvements, dated March 20 (Francis E. Hinckley to Oscar Cobb)	59,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Butterfield st, bet Forty-first and Forty-second, e f, 26x107 ft, dated Feb. 10	$ 1,050
Hickling av, 232 ft west of Halsted st, n f, 25x107 ft, dated March 26	400

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, brls	7,100	12,654	7,115	12,272
Wheat, bu	8,650	36,180	9,148	46,073
Corn, bu	107,504	47,675	32,167	41,581
Oats, bu	19,865	26,815	8,263	7,754
Rye, bu	3,710	350	3,034	1,750
Barley, bu	7,970	2,350	8,311	7,744
Grass seed, lbs	183,320	100,540	104,405	118,28
Flaxseed, lbs	117,464	146,507	....	62,000
B. corn, lbs	2,100	14,000	280	....
C. meats, lbs	228,100	63,640	1,460,850	1,152,587
Beef, tcs	....	....	....	1
Beef, brls	....	....	25	77
Pork, brls	75	....	595	1,673
Lard, lbs	....	106,500	260,940	527,825
Tallow, lbs	25,205	52,800	110	5,895
Butter, lbs	94,869	74,923	34,180	62,990
D. hogs, No.	286	208	....	....
Live hogs, No.	10,123	4,353	2,694	2,684
Cattle, No.	1,049	1,013	3,419	2,551
Sheep, No.	440	80	1,059	....
Hides, lbs	122,681	104,285	327,963	132,235
Highwines, brls	100	307	53	152
Wool, lbs	11,695	400	54,800	13,620
Potatoes, bu	6,389	1,251	3	....
Coal, tons	3,798	31,918	830	606
Hay, tons	80	118	10	....
Lumber, m	235	203	1,573	1,013
Shingles, m	400	805	350	546
Salt, brls	379	475	1,750	1,571
Poultry, lbs	17,676	17,412	....	23,820
Poultry, coops	8	26	....	....
Game, pkgs	4	30	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	1,022	1,269	396	237
Cheese, bxs	697	810	525	350
G. apples, brls	706	275	140	....
Beans, bu	818	397	279	....

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 6,815 bu wheat, 5,597 bu corn, 1,377 bu oats, 810 bu rye, 6,494 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Monday morning: 1 car No. 1 N. W. wheat, 11 cars No. 2 do, 1 car No. 2 spring, 5 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected do (22 wheat); 56 cars high mixed corn, 22 cars new do, 20 cars new mixed do, 214 cars No. 2 corn, 23 cars rejected do (336 corn); 6 cars white oats, 7 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade do (18 oats); 8 cars No. 2 rye; 2 cars No. 3 barley. Total, 386 cars, or 156,000 bu. Inspected out: 16,534 bu wheat, 9,284 bu corn, 1,206 bu oats, 760 bu rye, 7,038 bu barley.

The "counting of noses" by a few operators in provisions last Friday led to the conclusion that there would be about 60,000 tcs of lard in stock here last Saturday, instead of the 60,000 tcs given by us as the estimate.

New York telegraphs figures showing that her stock of wheat decreased 175,693 bu during last week.

The larger arrival of corn recently, coming in over two of the roads, is explained by "experts" to be chiefly the track corn held at Kansas City during the existence of the freight pool, and which is now coming here. They say that the 365,000 bu of corn now in store at Kansas City is held at prices which are 2c per bu above the shipping limit to Chicago, so that we are not justified in looking for much more corn from that quarter.

The situation in wheat is just now attracting a great deal of attention. That market continues to advance, in spite of prophecies and manipulations in the other direction. It may be, however, that the manipulation in favor of the bull movement is the strongest of the two. Already we hear rumors of Chicago operators making themselves felt in New York and Liverpool, which have heretofore stubbornly refused to keep pace with the upward march of prices in this city.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and irregular. Provisions, hogs, and oats were weak, while wheat was strong, and barley firm. The finer weather had little effect on prices, except as it promised to increase the grasshopper crop. The shipping movement was rather slow as usual, and there were not many orders from outside, the trading being chiefly local.

Jobbers of dry goods were doing a fairly satisfactory business. Buyers were in good attendance and were ordering freely of staple and seasonable goods. Prices were generally steady, a decline to 6½c in Arnold's prints being the only change noted. The grocery market continues to show improvement in point of business, and the general market presents a healthier tone than noted a fortnight ago. Teas, coffees, rice, and brown sugars were firm. Refined sugars were an ⅛c lower. In the dried fruit, canned goods, and fish market there were no important changes. Butter and cheese were firm, the latter at a slight advance. The leather market remains without much activity, and is not strong. Bagging was quiet and steady. Jobbers of paints and oils reported an improving trade at steady prices. Coal was ordered moderately at previous quotations.

Lumber was in moderate demand and steady. The pleasant weather gave dealers an opportunity to fill some of their orders, but few new ones were received, trade in the interior having dropped off. Building materials were quiet, and some kinds, among them lime, were weak and will probably rule lower than they did last year. Hides were in fair request and firm, and hay, broom-corn, wool and hops were unchanged. The demand for seeds was light, and some descriptions were easy, but not quotably lower. Potatoes were in good demand and firm. Poultry was in limited supply and request at former prices.

Rail freights were dull and irregular, with no change in asking figures. The nominal rate was 35c to New York and 40c to Boston per 100 lbs of grain.

Lake freights were quiet, with no change in figures. Corn to Buffalo was quoted at 3½c, and 7c to Kingston, to load immediately.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week end'g Mar. 24, '77.	*Week end'g Mar. 17, '77.*	*Week end'g Mar. 25, '76.*
Flour, brls	33,868	32,085	40,142
Wheat, bu	114,721	92,120	374,984
Corn, bu	1,396,470	1,120,652	975,201
Oats, bu	862	3,864	23,756
Rye, bu	8,419	31,317	......
Barley, bu	21,160	......	......
Pork, brls	6,254	7,006	3,744
Lard, lbs	5,814,297	5,400,580	3,063,577
Bacon, lbs	9,266,376	4,764,035	5,101,088

GRAIN IN STORE IN NEW YORK.

	March 24, 1877.	*March 17,* 1877.	*March 25,* 1876.	*March 27,* 1875.
Wheat, bu	2,327,818	2,503,511	3,879,077	1,856,178
Corn, bu	1,243,257	1,384,147	291,687	2,430,085
Oats, bu	719,784	765,734	778,515	821,105
Rye, bu	264,427	274,414	....	....
Barley, bu	395,220	437,563	313,157	155,135

BREADSTUFFS INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the imports into the United Kingdom for January and February for three years:

From—	WHEAT. 1875. *Cwts.*	1876. *Cwts.*	1877. *Cwts.*
Russia	1,303,846	2,144,023	913,317
Demark	11,293	97,131	....
Germany	397,060	422,213	372,229
France	61,639	102,381	142,284
Turkey, etc	232,307	313,343	109,515
Egypt	37,660	507,242	175,029
United States	2,823,743	3,354,333	3,219,329
Chili	90,200	121,189	12,000
British India	29,085	382,121	417,662
Australia	....	....	39,685
British N'th America	19,900	18,705	56,647
Other countries	14,754	612,123	82,511
Total wheat, cwts	5,026,437	8,074,774	5,489,708
Barley	2,460,759	1,460,087	2,070,839
Oats	1,209,646	1,448,174	1,167,673
Peas	216,486	345,889	121,809
Beans	336,721	633,274	585,998
Maize	2,890,841	3,560,261	2,884,005
Total sp'g gr'n, cwts	7,113,433	7,447,635	6,830,324

From—	FLOUR. 1875. *Cwts.*	1876. *Cwts.*	1877. *Cwts.*
Germany	93,428	163,568	186,497
France	414,024	280,802	225,670
United States	399,867	525,201	289,590
British N'th America	2,100	384	3,803
Other countries	118,283	283,679	259,715
Total flour, cwts	1,027,682	1,253,634	965,275
Grand total, cwts	13,269,572	16,776,043	13,285,307

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs March 26: Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company, 59 boxes of tinplate; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 383 boxes of tinplate; J. S. Kirk & Co., 12 casks of caustic soda-ash; J. S. Kirk & Co., 10 tierces of caustic soda-ash: W. M. Dall, 1 octave brandy; Stettauer Bros. & Co., 2 cases of dry goods; Stettauer Bros. & Co., 5 packages of dry goods; Henry Sears & Sons, 1 cask of cutlery; Wilson Brothers, 2 cases of hose; Brown & Prior, 1 case of dry goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 13 cases of dry goods; W. Wright, 1 case of needles; Abbott & Tyler, 4 cases of artist's materials; Schweitzer & Beer, 2 cases of toys, etc.; Fuller & Fuller, 1 case of perfumery, etc.; Anderson, Olsen & Co., 5 packages of dry goods. A. L. Berggist, 1 cask of liquors; Field, Leiter & Co., 7 cases of dry goods; J. V. Farwell & Co., 1 case of woolens; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 100 sacks salt. Amount of duties collected, $8,124.70.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active for future delivery, and weak. Hogs were in rather large supply, and quoted lower, while Liverpool declined 6d per 112 lbs on lard. A good many operators thought the news from the Stock-Yards indicated a big run of hogs this week, and became free sellers, which caused a break in prices. Afterwards the market rallied slightly, but again weakened, being a shade firmer at the close. A few lots of pork and lard were taken for shipment, but otherwise the trading was all for future, with a rather free covering of May contracts by the shorts. The fact of big stocks of product on hand, with the prospect of extensive supplies of summer stuff to compete with it, induced some to look for much lower prices.

MESS PORK—Was more active, and weak, declining 50c per brl, and closing 40c lower than the latest prices of Saturday. Sales were reported of 640 brls cash at $13.55@13.75; 12,000 brls seller April at $13.45@13.75; 31,750 brls seller May at $13.55@14.00; 1,500 brls seller June at $13.90@14.00; and 250 brls seller the year at $12.50. Total, 46,140 brls. The market closed tame at $13.50@13.52½ for round lots of cash or seller March; $13.50@13.52½ seller April; $13.65@13.67½ seller May; and $13.85@13.87½ seller June.

Prime mess pork was nominal at $12.00@12.25; and extra prime do at $9.25@9.50.

LARD—Was more active, and declined 25@27½c per 100 lbs, closing 20c below the latest quotations of Saturday. Sales were reported of 1,365 tcs cash at $9.17½@9.22½; 4,750 tcs seller April at $9.15@9.35; and 17,500 tcs seller May at $9.22½@9.47½. Total, 23,615 tcs. The market closed tame at $9.17@9.20 for round lots cash or seller March; $9.17½@9.20 seller April; $9.27½@9.30 seller May; and $9.40@9.42½ seller June.

MEATS—Were dull, except in short ribs, which were freely transferred from one month to another, and the market was fully ⅛c per lb lower all round, some descriptions being quoted ¼c off, with free sellers. Sales were reported of 100 boxes long and short clears at 7⅝c; and 1,900,000 lbs short ribs at $7.17½@7.37½ seller April, $7.30@7.50 seller May, $7.45 seller June, and $7.65 seller July. The following were the closing quotations:

	Shoulders.	*Short ribs.*	*Long clears.*	*Short clears.*
Green	4⅜	7⅛	7¼	7½
Loose, part salted	4⅞	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
Boxed	5⅛	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
April, loose	4⅞	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
May, loose	5	7½	7⅝	7¾

Long and short clears quoted at 7⅝c cash or April, and 7¾c seller May. Cumberlands quiet at 7¼@7½c; long cut hams, 9@9½c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 8@9c. Green hams, 7@8c.

Bacon quoted at 6c for shoulders, 8⅝c for short ribs, 9c for short clears, 10½@11½c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5@8c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $19.50@20.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7¾@7⅞c for city, and 7@7½c for country lots, the inside for No. 2.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was again in good demand, though less active than Saturday, and quotations were well sustained, in sympathy with wheat, though no advance was effected. Local dealers bought sparingly. Sales were reported of 1,810 brls spring extras, chiefly at $5.70@7.00; 100 brls spring superfines on private terms; and 150 brls rye flour, chiefly at $4.50. Total, 2,060 brls. The market closed firm, with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $7.50@8.00; medium winters, $6.50@7.00; low grade do, $6.00@6.25; choice spring extras, $6.50@7.00; medium do, $6.00@6.25; shipping extras, $5.50@5.75; choice patents, $8.00@9.50; common do, $6.50@7.50; spring superfines, $4.00@5.00. Rye flour, $4.37½@4.50. Buckwheat do, $6.00@7.50.

BRAN—Was quiet and strong. Sales were made of 20 tons at $14.00 per ton free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 20 tons fine at $17.50 per ton free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at $15.25 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was again active and stronger, advancing 1⅜c, and closing 1c per bu higher than the latest prices of Saturday. The receipts were somewhat larger, and some operators predicted a further increase, but the European advices indicated greater strength, Liverpool closing 2d per cental higher, while the French country markets were generally a shade dearer, and cargoes in good demand. Holders in New York were strong, and the news from the grasshopper regions also tended to advance prices. Our shipments continue light, but the stocks in store are decreasing, under rather large withdrawals by city millers. There were not many outside orders on the floor, but local operators bought more freely, the shorts filling to a much more liberal extent than usual. It is known that strong parties hold long lines of wheat for May, and they bought more yesterday. Should receipts continue as small as they have been hitherto this year there would seem to be little difficulty in forcing a further advance, independently of other markets. The main fact relied upon yesterday by the bulls was, however, the greater strength in England, where prices are hardening under a falling off in the volume of supply. There was a light demand for shipment yesterday. Seller May opened at $1.31, sold up to $1.32¼, declined to $1.31⅜, advanced to $1.32¾, and closed at $1.32¼. Seller April sold at $1.26¾@1.27¼, closing at $1.27¼. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, ranged at $1.26¾@1.27¼, closing at $1.27¼. Cash sales were reported of 25,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.26¾@1.27¼; 800 bu do (gilt-edged receipts) at $1.29½; 3,000 bu No. 3 do (2c storage) at $1.18; 800 bu rejected do at 98c@$1.00; and 1,000 bu by sample at $1.00@1.20. Total, 30,600 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet and firm at Saturday's prices. Sales were 3,000 bu No. 2 (4c storage) at $1.38½; 2,400 bu N. W., not stamped Minnesota, at $1.30; and 1,800 bu by sample at $1.38@1.41 free on board cars. Total, 7,200 bu.

CORN—Was quiet and steady, closing the same as Saturday, with a total range of ⅛c below to ⅛c above the latest prices. Liverpool was reported unchanged, but New York was dull, and our receipts were larger, 336 car-loads being inspected into store, with only moderate shipments. The trading was chiefly for May, with a little more for June than heretofore, and seemed to be mostly in the covering of already outstanding contracts, there being few new deals. The offerings were rather large, but holders were not disposed to depress prices in order to effect sales. The current receipts of No. 2 were taken to carry against futures. The lower grades were "scarce," most of the corn not inspecting up to No. 2 being offered by sample, and samples were easier in consequence of a larger supply, with little but a local demand. Seller May opened at 42⅛c, vibrated between that and 42⅝c, and closed at 42⅜c. Seller April sold at 39½@39⅝c, closing at 39½c. Seller June sold at 42¾@43c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, was quoted at 39@39½c; and gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 or high-mixed closed at 41½c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 39c; 21,400 bu do and high-mixed at 40¾@41½c, according to date of receipt; 400 bu new high-mixed at 38½c; 1,200 bu ears at 41½@42c on track; 10,000 bu shelled by sample at 39½@40½c; and 16,400 bu do at 39½@41c free on board cars. Total, 54,400 bu.

OATS—Were quiet and easier, closing weak. The offerings were light, and there was very little demand. Regular No. 2 was nominal at 32½c, while gilt-edged receipts sold at 33¾@33⅞c. Rejected was quiet at 25¼@26c. Seller April was dull at 32¼c, and May sold at 34⅛c. Samples were less active and a shade easier. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 at 33⅝c; 7,200 bu by sample at 30@37c on track; and 4,200 bu at 31@38c free on board. Total, 13,200 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and firm, fresh receipts of No. 2 being higher. Futures were quiet at 64½c for March or April. Fresh No. 2 sold at 66½@67c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 66½@67c.

BARLEY—Was very quiet and firmer. There was some inquiry for car-lots in specified houses, but the offerings were light, and no transactions were reported. There was also a demand from April shorts, and a sale was made early at 52½c, and 53c was bid towards the close, but the offerings were small, and sellers were asking an advance. March was quoted at 54c. No. 2 was quoted at 54@60c, according to location, and fresh No. 3 in A., D. & Co.'s sold at 33c. Rejected was quiet at 29@30c, and fresh No. 3 in N. S. at 30@31c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 3 (A., D. & Co.'s) at 33c; 1,400 bu by sample at 32@50c on track; and 2,400 bu at 40@45c delivered. Total, 4,600 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales, 190,000 bu, at $1.27½@1.27¾ for April and $1.32¼@1.32½ for May.

Corn—Sales, 85,000 bu, at 42⅜@42⅝c for May.

Mess pork—Sales, 2,000 brls, at $13.50 for April, $13.65 for May, and $13.85 for June.

Lard—1,000 tcs at $9.30 for May and $9.20 for April.

LATEST.

Mess pork was lower; sales, 4,500 brls, at $13.45 for April, $13.60@13.70 for May, and $13.85 for June.

Lard was easier, with sales of 3,000 tcs, at $9.20@9.27½ for May.

Short ribs were steady, with sales of 300,000 lbs, at $7.30@7.35 for May.

Wheat was active and ⅛c higher, being considerably excited by the announcement early of the suspension of A. P. Downer & Co., who were short on the market some half a million bushels. The failure is probably not a large one, and wheat was chiefly affected by it. Seller April sold at $1.27¾@1.28¼, and closed at $1.28⅛@1.28¼. May sold at $1.32⅛@1.33, closing with sellers at the outside.

Corn was quiet, and a shade better, selling at 42⅜@42⅝c for May, and closing at the inside. April was quoted at 39⅝c.

Oats were quiet and firmer, at 35c for may and easier at 32½c for April.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was quiet, and 5@10c lower, closing at $13.42½@13.45 for April and $13.57½ sellers for May. Sales 2,000 brls at $13.57½ seller May.

Lard was dull and lower, closing at $9.07½ for April and $9.17½@9.20 for May.

Short ribs sold (50,000 lbs) at $7.32½ for May.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was firm at $2.05@2.10.

BROOM CORN—Dealers report a fair order trade at unchanged prices: Choice green hurl, 5½@7c; medium hurl, red tipped, 4½@5c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5@5½c; red tipped, with do, 4@4½c; red do, 3@3½c; green covers and inside, 4@5c; red tipped do, 3@3½c; inside brush, 3@4c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4@5½c; inferior brush, 2½@3c; crooked do, 2@4c.

BUTTER—There was a fairly active butter trade at prices not materially different from those current during last week. Receipts were liberal, but only a little in excess of the day's sales, and the feeling was firm at the range of prices following: Choice to fancy yellow, 25@31c; medium to good, 18@23c; inferior to common, 11@15c; roll, 13@20c.

BAGGING—No changes were developed in this market. Trade remains quiet at the annexed quotations: Stark, 23½c; Montaup, 22c; Peerless, 22c; Ontario, 22c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 18½c; Amoskeag, 19c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; do double, 24@24½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were quiet. Common brick were unchanged in price. Lime was weak. Following are the quotations: Common brick, $6.00@6.50 per m; pressed, $14.00@16.00 per m; lime in bulk, 65c per brl; do in brls, 90c; Michigan and New York stucco, $1.75@2.00; plastering hair, 5-bu bales, $1.75.

CHEESE—There was a scanty supply of fine mild cheese, and holders were asking slightly higher figures than previously quoted, viz., 15@16c. Common to good grades were offered at 12@14½c.

COAL—A fair number of orders were placed at the annexed quotations: Lackawanna egg, $7.50; do nut and range, $8.00; Blossburg, $6.50@7.00; cannel, $7.00; Briar Hill, $6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.50; Illinois, $3.75@4.25; Gartsherrie, $5.00; Indiana block, $4.50@4.75.

EGGS—Were in small supply, and sold at 16c. The receipts were light, but a fair supply is held by dealers.

FISH—A fair business was in progress at about steady prices. Family whitefish are now quoted firm at $2.00: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.60@4.65; family whitefish, ½-brl, $2.00; trout, $3.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $9.50@10.00; No. 1 shore extra, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2, ½-brl, $6.50@6.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.75@1.80; No. 1 bay kits, $1.35@1.40; family kits, 95c@$1.00; bank codfish, $5.00; George's codfish, $5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00; do, ½-brls, $4.25; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00; do, ½-brls, $3.25; smoked halibut, 9c; scaled herring, per box, 30c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Not much activity was apparent in this department of trade, and values were not subjected to any quotable fluctuation, ruling fairly steady, as follows:

FOREIGN—Dates, 5½@8c; figs, kegs, 10½@12c; do boxes, layers, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, old, 5¼@5½c; do, new, 7@7½c; raisins, layers, $1.70@1.80; loose Muscatel, $2.15@2.30; Valencia, 8¾@9c; Zante currants, new, 7@7½c; citron, 20@22c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 13½@14½c; Michigan do, 5@5½c; Southern, 4@4½c; California half peaches, 13@14c; blackberries, 8@8½c; raspberries, 30@31c; pitted cherries, 19@20c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12@12½c; almonds, Terragona, 18@19c; French walnuts, 11½@12c; Grenoble walnuts, 14½@15½c; Brazils, 9@9½c; pecans, Texas, 8½@9c; do, Missouri, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 6½@6¾c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@5½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were in fair request and steady. Oranges and lemons were also steady and in better demand: Apples, in cars, $1.60@2.00 per brl; do, at retail, $1.75@2.25; cranberries, per box, $3.25@4.50; Valencia oranges, $11.00@12.00 per case; oranges, $3.00@4.00 per box; lemons, $4.50@5.00 per box.

GROCERIES—Sugars were easier, and for refined grades the quotations were reduced ⅛c. Brown sugars are in very light supply, and are held at full previous figures. Other articles in the list were nominally steady. Business continues to improve, and jobbers seem in a cheerful mood in anticipation of an active spring trade. We now quote as follows:

RICE—Carolina, 6@7½c; Louisiana, 5½@7c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 27@28c; Java, No. 2, 25@26c; choice to fancy Rio, 23¾@24½c; good to prime, 22@23½c; common to fair, 20½@21½c; roasting, 18@19c; Singapore Java, 23@24c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12@12¼c; crushed, 11¾@11⅞c; granulated, standard, 11⅝@11⅞c; powdered, 11⅝@11⅞c; A standard, 11⅜@11½c; do No. 2, 10⅝@10¾c; extra C, 10⅝c; C No. 1, 10⅛@10¼c; C No. 2, 10c; choice brown, 9⅝@9¾c; fair to prime do, 9@9½c; common do, 8½@8¾c; N. O., 8½@9½c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 60@63c; California honey drips, 53@55c; silver drips, 53@55c; good sugar-house sirup, 40@45c; extra do, 52@55c. New Orleans molasses, choice, 58@60c; do prime, 53@55c; common to good, 48@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 40@50c; common molasses, 38@40c; black strap, 32@33c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 50@53c; cassia, 25@27c; pepper, 18@18½c; nutmegs, $1.05@1.10; Calcutta ginger, 14@15c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 5¾c; German mottled, 6@6½c; Blue Lily, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 5¾@6c; White Rose, 5¾@6c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5¾c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Remains quiet. The offerings were light as well as the demand. No. 1 timothy was scarce and held higher at $9.00@9.50 without reported sales: No. 1 timothy, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 do, $7.00; mixed, $6.00; upland prairie, $7.00 on track; No. 1, $6.00; slough, $4.50@5.00.

HIGHWINES—Were dull and irregular. Sale was made of 50 brls at $1.05 per gallon, but buyers' bids were generally limited to $1.04, at which price a sale *was* made in the latter part of last week. F. O. Boyd & Co., of New York, write as follows: "The total production of distilled spirits from grain in the United States on the 1st inst. was 240,860 gals, giving a daily revenue of $216,774. The following is the daily production of the seven largest distilling States: Illinois, 90,056 gals; Ohio, 47,992 gals; Kentucky, 38,870 gals; Indiana, 22,514 gals; Missouri, 7,904 gals; New York, 7,741 gals; Wisconsin, 4,438 gals; giving a daily revenue of $197,562.

HIDES—Were in continued good demand and firm. The receipts were moderate. Quotations: City butchers' cows, 6c; steers, 7@7½c green-cured, light, 8¼c, and heavy, 7¼c; damaged, 6¼c; part cured, 7¼c; green salted kip, 8c; green calf, 12c; flint hides and prime dry kip and calf, 14c; dry-salted hides, 11c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

HOPS—Were dull at 10@18c. The offerings were small but ample, as the demand was very light. Many brewers have supplies, and others are buying from hand to mouth. The exports from New York last week were 1,002 bales. *Wells' Circular* says: "The market has undergone no important change since our last. There is still a feeling of depression, influenced by the unfavorable news from abroad. The receipts have considerably fallen off, as also have the exports. The stock back in the country must be large, as the fact is well known that brewers have taken less hops from the interior this season than usual, and the receipts into New York show a falling off of over 8,000 bales as compared with that of last year. Our letters from the country speak of the movement of large quantities of hop poles; this evidently shows that farmers are not discouraged by the present low price of hops, and that they intend to stick to the business 'make or break.'"

LEATHER—No marked change was noted in the leather market. A quiet movement on city and country accounts was noted at about the following range of prices:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$ 90@1.20	Line	$ 34@ 37
Calf, No. 2	70@ 90	Buffalo slaughter sole	29@ 35
Veals, No. 1	75@ 85	Chicago do	28@ 33
Veals, No. 2	50@ 75	"B. A." sole	26@ 30
Kip	40@ 70	"B. A. G. D." sole	23@ 26
Upper, No. 1	21@ 25	Insole	22@ 27
Upper, No. 2	18@ 22		
Harness	30@ 34		

OAK.

Calf	90@1.25	Harness	32@ 36
Kip	80@ 95	Sole	35@ 44
Upper	20@ 24		

FRENCH STOCK.

Calf	1.50@1.95	Kip	1.00@1.30

LUMBER—The demand continues moderate, and prices are unaltered. Following is the price list:

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch	$35.00
Third clear, 1 inch	30.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	32.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
First and second clear dressed siding	16.00
First common dressed siding	14.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	26.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Box boards, A, 13 to 18 inch	33.00
Box boards, B, 13 to 18 inch	25.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	28.00@32.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	16.00
Common stock boards, 12 inch	12.00@13.00
Fencing, 12 to 16 feet	10.50
Common boards, 12 to 20 feet	10.50
Dimension stuff, 10 to 18 feet	10.00@10.50
Dimension stuff, 20 to 24 feet	10.50@14.00
Lath	1.60
A shingles, choice	2.50
A shingles, standard	2.30@ 2.40
A shingles on track, dry	2.20@ 2.40
A shingles on track, green	2.00
Pickets, square	9.00@10.00
Pickets, flat	8.00@10.10

OILS—Prices ranged the same as on the closing days of last week and were generally steady. We again quote: Carbon, 115 deg. test, 17¼c; do, Illinois legal test, 150 deg. 20¼c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 24½c; extra lard oil, 83@85c; No. 1, 72@75c; No. 2, 62@65c; linseed, raw, 63@66c; boiled, 69@70c; whale, winter-bleached, 80c; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.05@1.10; do extra, 88@90c; do No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 50c; strits, 55c; miners' oil, 63c; turpentine, 45@46c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 grav., 17c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 16c; gasoline, 87 deg., 23@24c; West Virginia oil, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 28c.

POULTRY AND GAME—The offerings of poultry were very light, but the inquiry was limited, and the supply proved to be ample. Prices were unchanged. Game was in fair supply and slow.

POULTRY—Chickens, dressed, 10@12c per lb; do live, $4.00@4.25 per doz; turkeys, live, 9@10c; do, dressed, 12@14c; ducks, dressed, 12c.

GAME—Mallard ducks, $2.50@2.62½ per doz; small ducks, $1.10@1.25 per doz.

POTATOES—Were firm at $1.05@1.12 for Peachblows and 90c@$1.00 for Early Rose.

SEEDS—Timothy was rather dull and easy at $1.50@1.65, and choice at $1.70@1.80. Clover sold at $7.50@8.45. Flax was quiet at $1.40@1.50, and sowing seed at $1.70@1.75. Hungarian and millet were unchanged.

SALT—Was in moderate request and steady: Fine salt, $1.40; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $1.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00.

TEAS—In the tea market no changes were apparent. A fair movement was reported at the annexed figures:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 85@90c; fancy, $1.00@1.15.

IMPERIAL—Common, 28@33c; good do, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 26@30c; good do, 32@35c; medium, 40@52c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 90c@$1.00.

JAPAN—Common, 28@32c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 35@38c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@53c; choice, 55@58c; choicest, 60@65c; choicest new, first picking, 68@70c.

OOLONGS—Common, 28@30c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—Was dull at $7.50 for maple, and at $6.50 for beech.

VEAL—The offerings were large and the demand rather light. Fair to choice veal was quoted at 7@8c. A good deal of small and poor stock was offered on the street.

WOOL—Was quiet and unchanged—coarse wool being easy, otherwise the market is steady. Following are dealers' prices to manufacturers for assorted lots. Dealers pay 2@3c for mixed lots from the hands of general receivers: Washed fleece, fine, 36@38c; medium, 35@37c; do coarse, 30@33c; fleece, unwashed fine, heavy to light, 20@24c; do coarse and medium, 23@27c; tub-washed, prime to choice, 38@42c; do poor to good, 34@37c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 4,500 head. Full receipts and unfavorable news from the East combined led to a materially lessened demand, and a general and marked shrinkage in values. During the early hours of the day next to nothing was accomplished in the way of sales, holders being slow to respond to the demands of buyers, but later, at a reduction from last week's closing prices of 15@20c per 100 lbs, a fair number of cattle changed hands. Sales were reported at $2.20@5.30,—the bulk at $2.75@3.80 for local butchers' stuff, at $3.25@4.00 for stockers, and at $4.25@5.00 for fair to good smooth, well fatted shipping steers. Large receipts for Tuesday are looked for, and it would not be surprising if holders were called upon for further concessions. Yesterday's supply did not embrace a very good class of stock, it falling considerably below the average of last week, and with three or four exceptions there were no sales above $5.00. The following were noted:

CATTLE SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
48	1,201	$5.00	15	1,076	$4.50
44	1,425	5.30	12	1,156	4.40
32	1,385	5.00	34	1,133	4.40
23	1,365	5.20	19	1,063	4.40
17	1,263	5.12½	15	1,050	4.15
33	1,331	5.00	22	983	4.35
64	1,290	5.00	16	1,089	4.35
16	1,315	5.00	16	1,147	4.35
19	1,296	4.85	16	1,332	4.30
16	1,456	4.80	16	960	4.30
15	1,270	4.80	14	1,138	4.35
16	1,240	4.75	17	975	4.20
17	1,302	4.90	17	1,107	4.35
20	1,267	4.80	11	1,614	4.15
12	1,200	4.75	16	877	4.00
22	1,208	4.70	20	1,015	3.85
15	1,254	4.65	20	1,015	3.75
110	1,151	4.65	20	891	3.70
15	1,102	4.65	11	1,004	3.65
17	1,186	4.65	19	910	3.25
16	1,163	4.60	16	908	3.57½
17	1,170	4.62½	22	821	3.50
11	1,655	4.50	17	930	3.35
17	1,117	4.50	19	728	3.40
20	960	4.50	19	988	3.25
20	1,009	4.50	10	890	3.15
49	1,230	4.50	14	841	2.75
33	1,101	4.50	17	770	2.87½
13	1,049	4.50	30	649	2.20

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 9,000 head. Trade opened dull, and did not at any time during the day display much animation, though it improved somewhat after prices had been modified to meet the views of buyers. Opening sales were at 10c decline from Saturday last, and before 10 o'clock a further reduction of 5c had been established, light weights falling off to $5.15@5.25, and heavy grades to $5.00@5.60,—the outside figure for extra. The decline in the price of the live animal was a result of the "break" in the provision market rather than of the increased receipts, the supply not being large for the time of year. At the close the feeling was weak.

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
30	307	$5.65	60	208	$5.30	45	174	$5.25
33	330	5.60	43	195	5.25	105	212	5.25
36	401	5.55	41	201	5.25	46	199	5.25
43	269	5.50	48	212	5.25	45	192	5.25
55	312	5.50	83	200	5.25	48	212	5.20
51	253	5.50	67	234	5.25	55	217	5.20
23	266	5.40	53	212	5.25	49	274	5.20
55	266	5.45	68	200	5.25	29	274	5.20
72	262	5.35	46	190	5.25	27	284	5.20
60	194	5.35	45	183	5.25	36	189	5.20
27	251	5.35	42	201	5.25	55	164	5.20
41	294	5.35	29	130	5.25	25	171	5.20
40	213	5.30	50	249	5.25	50	277	5.20
78	200	5.30	28	255	5.20	27	280	5.20
52	250	5.30	54	267	5.20	46	291	5.20
53	268	5.30	24	257	5.20	66	300	5.20
46	184	5.30	59	195	5.20	22	280	5.15
50	198	5.30	50	192	5.20	20	295	5.15
37	188	5.30	61	193	5.20	46	154	5.15
58	295	5.30	108	193	5.20	20	280	5.15
53	258	5.30	52	240	5.20	46	291	5.00
43	173	5.30	167	198	5.20	25	292	5.00
80	284	5.30	54	211	5.25	21	205	5.10
35	194	5.30	58	187	5.25	42	316	5.05
48	270	5.30	25	203	5.25	35	253	5.00
60	247	5.30	100	197	5.25	26	139	4.75
53	179	5.30						

SHEEP—Received, 600 head. Only two or three sales were reported, and we quote prices nominal at $3.25@5.50.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 26.—BEEVES—Receipts 4,600, making 11,540 for the week, against 10,630 last week; weather bad; supply excessive, and market extremely dull at a decline for the week fully equal to ½c per lb on fair to good steers and ¾c on lower grades; offerings not closed out; 4 car-loads Texans sold at 8½c; ordinary to prime native steers, 9@11c; extra and fancy selections, 11½@11¾c, with a few at 12c; worst market for selling interest experienced this year.

SHEEP—Receipts 9,160, making 24,740 for the week, against 19,330 last week; market dull, with a fraction decline on all grades except extra; 1 car-load of premium wethers, 160 lbs av, sold at 8½c; 3 cars, 8c; 3 cars extra, 7¾c; and common to strictly prime ranged from 5¼@7½c.

SWINE—Receipts 6,300, making 19,480 for the week, against 22,150 last week; three cars offered alive but not sold; holding for $6.00 per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—HOGS—Active; demand largely exceeds supply; light shipping to good Yorkers, $4.50@4.90; bacon, $4.80@5.15; butchers' to fancy, $5.15@5.50.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged; rather slow; choice to fancy shippers, 5¼@6c; good to prime, 5@5½c; light to fair, 4½@4¾c; cows and heifers, 3¼@4¼c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—HOGS—Demand fair and market firm; common, $4.50@4.90; fair to good light, $5.00@5.25; packing, $5.20@5.45; butchers', $5.50@5.70; receipts, 1,465; shipments, 965.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, March 26—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 25s; No. 2, 24s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s 6d; spring, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 9s 8d; white, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 5d; club, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 8d. Corn—New, 23s@23s 3d; old, 24s 6d@24s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 60s. Lard, 50s.

LIVERPOOL, March 26—1:30 p. m.—LARD—49s 5d.

LIVERPOOL, March 26—5 p. m.—GRAIN—No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s 7d; Club No. 1, 11s 1d; No. 2, 10s 9d. Corn—22s 9d@23s.

Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 26—Latest.—COTTON—Quiet, and unchanged; 6¼@6 7-16d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 5,000.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 10s 7d@10s 9d; do club, 10s 9d@11s; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 9s 8d@10s 8d; do winter, 10s 6d@10s 10d. Flour—Western canal, 24@25s. Corn—Western mixed, 24s 6d@24s 9d; new do, 22s 9d@23s. Oats—American, 3s @3s 6d. Barley—3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 35s 6d.

CLOVER-SEED—American, 70@80s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 60s. Prime mess beef, 75s. Lard—American, 49s 6d. Cheese, fine American, 73s. Bacon—Long clear, 40s; short do, 41s 6d.

TALLOW—40s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 10d; refined, 13@13½d.

LINSEED OIL—28s.

RESIN—Common, 5s 9d; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—28s.

LONDON, March 26.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 11⅛d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—28@28¼s.

ANTWERP, March 26.—PETROLEUM—38f.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 26.—GRAIN—For spring wheat market fully 1c per bu higher, with a little better export demand; city millers only bought enough to fill urgent flour contracts; winter wheat remained quiet and about steady; sales of 114,000 bu ungraded spring, $1.27@1.39; No. 3 Northwestern, $1.34; old No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.38 in store; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.47 in store; $1.49 afloat. Rye rather more steady, with a little better export inquiry; Western, 80@82c; new corn, ½c per bu lower; light trade for export and home use; old Western mixed quiet without decided change in price; sales of 70,000 bu ungraded Western mixed, 55c; steamer mixed, 55¼@55½c, closing at 54½c for export; ungraded Western yellow, 57½c; prime No. 2 Chicago quoted at 56@57½c in store and afloat; also 4,000 bu steamer mixed for the next week, 55½c; 5,000 bu do, buyer April, 55½c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Berth room quiet but unchanged; charters dull and tone decidedly easy; engagements to Liverpool by steamer 40,000 bu grain at 4d.

PROVISIONS—Pork market opened decidedly lower; subsequently reacted a trifle; moderate trade in cash lots; more doing on speculative account; sales 360 brls new mess on spot, $14.62½@14.90; 750 brls May, $14.50@14.55; 2,500 brls June, $14.50@14.70, closing at $14.50; second call, April, $14.35 bid; $14.60 asked; May, $14.45 bid; $14.60 asked; June, $14.60 bid; $14.75 asked. Cut meats unchanged. Lard opened lower; afterward reacted; advanced about 10c per 100 lbs, but closed easy; very little doing in spot sales; futures more active; sales of 150 tcs prime steam on spot, $9.70; 1,250 tcs April, $9.60@9.65, closing at $9.55; 2,750 tcs May, $9.65@9.82½, closing at $9.65; 6,000 tcs June, $9.80@9.95, closing at $9.80.

SUGAR—Steady, with moderate transactions; fair to good refining, 8½@8⅝c; prime, 9c; and centrifugal, 9¾@10c; refined in moderate demand at unchanged prices.

TALLOW—Market steady; sales 75,000 lbs prime at 7¾@8c.

WHISKY—Market quiet and steady; sales 50 brls at $1.07½ per gallon.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 26.—COTTON—Market dull and easier at 11⅝@11¾c; futures closed easy; March, 11.25@11.26c; April, 11.25@11.26c; May, 11.42@11.43c; June, 11.57@11.58c; July, 11.70@11.71c; August, 11.80@11.81c; September, 11.68@11.70c; October, 11.54@11.56c; November, 11.46@11.48c; December, 11.47@11.49c; January, 11.58@11.60c.

FLOUR—Strong shade; mainly for medium and low grades; little better inquiry, partly for export; receipts, 7,000 brls: No. 2, $4.60@5.25; superfine State and Western, $5.80@6.10; common to good extra, $6.00@6.10; good to choice, $6.15@6.30; white wheat extra, $6.35@7.10; fancy, $7.15@8.50; extra Ohio, $6.00@8.00; St. Louis, $6.00@9.00; Minnesota patent process, $7.50@10.50. Rye flour steady; $4.00@4.75.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet but steady; Western, $2.65@3.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 25,000 bu; rather more doing for export, and moderate milling inquiry; ungraded spring, $1.27@1.39; No. 3 Northwestern, so called, $1.38; No. 1 spring, old, $1.44; No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1.48; No. 3, so called, $1.38; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.45@1.48. Rye steady; Western, 80@82c. Barley—Market dull and declining; two-rowed State, $1.65. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts, 31,000 bu; new, very moderate business for export and home use; old quiet and unchanged; ungraded Western mixed, 55c; do yellow, 57½c; steam mixed, 55¼@55½c. Oats—Market dull; slightly in buyers' favor; receipts, 30,000 bu; Western mixed and State, 38@54c; white do, 44@58½c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Dull and unsettled.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet, but steady; fair to good refining, 8½@8⅝c; prime, 9c; refined steady, with a fair demand; Muscovado, 8½@8¾c. Molasses—Refined foreign quiet, but steady; grocery quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, but firm; crude, 11c; refined, 16½@17c; cases, 21@22c; naphtha, 11½c.

TALLOW—Steady; 7¾@8c.

STRAINED RESIN—Unchanged.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Easier; 39@39½c.

EGGS—Heavy; Western 16@16½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork decidedly lower; afterward more steady; new mess, $14.62½@14.90. Beef—Market dull; middles firm; Western long clear middles, 8¼c; city do, 8½c. Lard opened lower; closed more steady; prime steam, $9.70; April, $9.60@9.65.

BUTTER—Western steady; 12@20c.

CHEESE—Quiet, but firm; 9@15½c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.07½.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—FLOUR—Very firm, higher, but quiet; Western super, $5.25@6.00; extra, $6.25@7.00; family, $7.25@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat very firm, quiet, and business restricted by limited supplies; No. 2 Western winter red, $1.55; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.42. Corn—Western dull and steady; Western mixed spot, 53c; April, 53¼@53⅜c; May, 54½@54¾c; June, 55½c; steamer, 51½c. Oats more active and steady; Western white, 40@41c. Rye firmer; quiet at 69@73c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull; good to prime, 14¼@14¾c.

HAY—Dull; Maryland and Pennsylvania prime, $15.00@17.00.

PROVISIONS—Steady; pork, $15.50. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 6c; clear rib sides, 8@8¼c; packed, 6@8¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾@7c; clear rib sides, 9½@9¾c; hams, 13@14½c. Lard—Refined, 10½@10¾c.

BUTTER—Fine stock scarce and wanted; other grades dull and heavy.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude, 10¾c; refined, 16½c.

COFFEE—Dull; Rio cargo, 17@21c; jobbing, 17½@22c.

WHISKY—Dull; small sales at $1.08½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,850 brls; wheat, 4,400 bu; corn, 70,500 bu; oats, 2,800 bu; rye, 900 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,100 bu; corn, 126,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm; Minnesota family, $7.00@7.75; Pennsylvania do, $7.00@7.32½; fancy Ohio do, $7.75; high grades, $9.00@10.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Light offerings; Pennsylvania, $1.61; amber, $1.62@1.64; white, $1.65@1.75. Rye steady. Corn—Demand steady; yellow, 54c afloat; 54½@55c on track. Oats—Demand active; Pennsylvania white, 45@47c; white Western, 43@45c.

SEEDS—Clover dull and unchanged; timothy, $1.85.

BUTTER—Firm; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 27@28c; Western extras, 23@25c; Western rolls extras, 21@24c.

CHEESE—Steady; 15@15½c.

EGGS—Demand active; 16@17c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 16½c; crude, 13½c.

WHISKY—Western, $1.08.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,200 bu; corn, 58,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—FLOUR—Demand fair; market firm; superfine, $5.50@5.75; XX, $6.50@6.75; XXX, $7.00@8.00; high grades, $8.25@8.75.

GRAIN—Corn—Market dull; 52c. Oats quiet; 43@46c.

CORN-MEAL—Good demand at full prices; $2.40@2.45.

HAY—Quiet but steady; choice, $18.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady; 15¾@15⅞c. Lard—Market dull; tierce, $9.75@10.00; keg, $10.75@11.00. Bulk-meats quiet but steady; hams, sugar-cured, market dull; 11@12½c.

WHISKY—Market dull; $1.05@1.08.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm; ordinary to prime, 16½@20½c. Sugar quiet and weak; inferior, 5@5¾c; common to good common, 7¼@7⅝c; fair to fully fair, 8@8½c. Molasses quiet but steady; common, 30@32½c; fair, 35@36c; prime to choice, 40@50c. Rice—Market dull; 4½@6c.

BRAN—Quiet; $1.15.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet but firmer.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall, $1.55 cash; No. 3, $1.49½@1.50 cash and April. Corn active, firm, and higher; No. 2 mixed, 38@38½c cash; 37¾@38c April; 39¾@39⅞c May; 39¾@39⅞c June. Oats quiet but firm; 35½c. Rye higher; 67½c cash; 68c April. Barley quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1.04.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower to sell; $14.00 bid cash; $14.30 bid May. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats dull and lower to sell; nothing doing. Bacon inactive and lower; 5¼@6c; 8¼@8½c; 8⅝@8¾c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., March 26.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.55½; extra do, $1.58½; amber Michigan, spot, $1.54¾; April, $1.55 bid, $1.55½ asked; May, $1.58; No. 2 red, spot, $1.53; April, $1.53¼; rejected red Lake Shore, $1.26; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.55. Corn firm; high mixed, spot, 45c; April, 46½c; No. 2, spot, 44½c; May, 45½c; No. 2 white, 46c; rejected, 44c. Oats dull and nominal; rejected, 32c.

CLOVER-SEED—$8.40@8.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 6,500 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, none; oats, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., March 26.—COTTON—Quiet at 11c.

FLOUR—Steady and firm; family, $7.00@7.15.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm; fair to good prime red, $1.50@1.60. Corn steady; fair demand; 41@43c. Rye strong; 74@75c. Barley inactive; prime fall, 75@80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; $14.25. Lard in fair demand; steam, $9.25@9.30; kettle, 10@10½c. Bulk meats dull, weak, and lower; 5⅛c; 7¼c; 7⅝c; these prices bid; spot sales. Bulk short ribs, 7⅜c June. Bacon quiet; 6⅛c; 8¼c; 8¾c.

WHISKY—$1.03.

BUTTER—Inactive; Western Reserve, 23@25c; central, 20@23c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 26.—FLOUR—Quiet; held firmly.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; opened at advance of ⅛@¼c; closed firm; No. 1, $1.44½; No. 2, $1.35; April, $1.33; May, $1.37; No. 3, $1.23½. Corn firm; No. 2, 41c; new, 39½c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2, 30½c. Rye higher; No. 1, 70c. Barley in good demand; winter, 76c; new, 78c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and lower. Mess pork, $13.50. Prime lard, 9½c. Dressed hogs, 5¾@6c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,500 brls.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 26.—FLOUR—Firmer; fancy, $7.25@7.50; family, $6.75@7.00; superfine, $4.00@4.25.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.50; No. 2, $1.45; No. 3 do, $1.35; rejected, $1.00@1.15. Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher; high-mixed, 41c; mixed regular, 40c on track; April, 40½c bid; 41c asked; May, 41½c bid; 42½c asked.

PROVISIONS—Dull and lower; shoulders, 5c. Bulk clear ribs, 7½@7¾c; clear, 7⅞c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 26.—FLOUR—In fair demand, and market firm.

GRAIN—Corn in fair demand, and market firm. Oats firm; demand confined to small lots; No. 1, 56@57c; white and No. 1 mixed, 51@52c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 46@46½c; rejected, 40@42c.

HAY—In fair demand; Western, $15.00@18.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 26.—GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; 17,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring, sold privately, shading $1.40. Corn quiet; 6 cars new on track at 50½c. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, March 26.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 11c; net receipts, 364 bales; gross receipts, 375; sales, 1,161; coastwise, 366.

SAVANNAH, March 26.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11⅜c; net receipts, 694 bales; sales, 450; coastwise, 841.

MOBILE, March 26.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10¾c; net receipts, 792 bales; sales, 100; to the Continent, 412; coastwise, 199.

CHARLESTON, March 26.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11⅛c; net receipts, 426 bales; sales, 100; to France, 1,781; coastwise, 103.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—COTTON—Dull but unchanged; sales, 3,000 bales; good ordinary, 9⅜@9⅝c; low middling, 10⅜@10⅝c; middling, 11@11⅛c; good middling, 11⅜@11½c; middling fair, 12⅛@12¼c; fair, 12⅞@13c; net receipts, 3,356; gross, 3,358; exports to Liverpool, 3,600; stock, 250,688.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Cotton goods are still unsettled and weak. Lonsdale and Blackstone are reduced ½c. Saturday prints were moving slowly through first hands at the recent revised prices. Cocher, Merrimac, Simpson, and Albions are 6½c. Gloucester and Ancona prints will be sold at auction by Townsend, Montant & Co. to-morrow. Print cloths are dull and weak. Woolens were quiet.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., March 26.—PETROLEUM—Market firm; standard white (110 test), 14½c.

PITTSBURG, March 26.—PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, $2.97½ at Parker's; refined, 16½@17c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, March 26.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 35c.

CIGARS.

ESPANOLA CIGARS.

The subscribers have made arrangements for the exclusive sale of the cigars of this well-known and celebrated brand, manufactured in Key West, and invite the attention of the public to the full assortment of all the usual styles they are now prepared to offer.

Influenced by the high duties on imported Cigars, the proprietor of the Espanola factory at Havana has established a

Branch in Key West,

and is using there the same class of Vuelto Abajo tobacco as in the Havana factory, the pure quality and aromatic flavor of which have given this brand its present high credit among consumers. The prices are materially less than for those from Havana, and a comparison will show that they are in every respect fully equal. They are offered in connection with our usual list of Havana Cigars.

PARK & TILFORD,
917 and 919 Broadway, New York.
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
130 and 132 Chambers-st., New York.

MEDICAL.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS, supplying the HIGHEST AMOUNT of NOURISHMENT in the MOST DIGESTIVE AND CONVENIENT FORM.
SAVORY & MOORE,
143 New Bond-st., London,
and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the United States and Canada.

MATHEY CAYLUS' CAPSULES

Used for over 20 years with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and London, and superior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges, recent or of long standing. Prepared by CLIN AND CIE, Paris. Sold by Druggists in the United States.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAI

Explanation of Reference Marks—† Saturday ex- cepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Ar- rive Sunday at 8 a. m. ‖ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison, and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 8:00 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:30 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
bMadison & Elroy Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bLaCrosse Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aGeneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 7:25 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:50 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 9:00 a. m.
Night Express	†* 9:00 p. m.	‡* 6:55 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas.	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:10 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	8:30 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§6:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator	* 4:15 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:25 p. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Pacific Express for Omaha and Kansas City	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Pacific Night Express for Omaha, Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas	†10:00 p. m.	† 6:55 a. m.

*Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:40 a. m.	....
St. Louis Fast Line	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	*8:40 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Ex.	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Peoria & Springfield Ex.	*8:40 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	*8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Hannibal	*8:30 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*4:25 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 p. m.	*7:05 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:25 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	† 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:20 p. m.	† 9:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:50 a. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 8:50 p. m.	§ 8:10 p. m.

§Daily.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express (except Sunday)	9:15 a. m.	8:50 p. m.
Night Express	8:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE.

From Ry. Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express (except Sunday)	8:40 a. m.	7:20 p. m.
Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:30 p. m.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....March 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....March 29

Cabins, $60, $65 and $70, according to accommodations. Return tickets, $110 to $125, currency. Second Cabin, $45. Return Tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.
J. WARRACK, Manager.
124 Washington-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow:
ALSATIA, March 31, 7 a m | CALIFOR'A, Ap'l 14, 3 p m
ANCHORIA, April 7, noon | ETHIOPIA, April 21, noon
New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry.
Cabins, $65 to $80. Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
New York and London:
UTOPIA, April 7, noon | ELYSIA, April 28, 3 p m
Cabins $55, to $70; Steerage, $28.
Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

INMAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
Carrying the Mails between
EUROPE AND AMERICA.

For passage apply at Company's Office, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. West. Agt. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

Carrying the Mail, between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL. Apply at Company's office, 120 East Randolph-st.
ALFRED LAGERGREN,
General Western Agent
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.), will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with Canada, Franzeul, Wednesday, April 4, 9:30 a.m. For particulars address LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, N. Y., or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
SOMERSET, Western.....Tuesday, April 3.
ARRAGON, Symons.....Tuesday, April 17.
Cabin passage, $70; intermediate, $45; Steerage $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $28. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

THE COURTS.

A New Element in the Suits Against the Protection Life.

Its Secretary to Show Cause for an Alleged Contempt of Court.

The War Over the Side-Tracks from the Burlington Road to the Union Elevator.

A Son Sues His Mother to Have a Trust-Deed Set Aside.

New Suits, Judgments, Confessions, Bankruptcies, Etc.

The war on the Protective Life-Insurance Company seems to have broken out in a new way yesterday. Shortly after the bill of J. S. Gooding was filed, which showed up its alleged crookedness in so startling a way, the officers of the Company, in an endeavor to ward off the heavy blow, prepared a document which purported to be an abstract of its answer, with a very free running commentary containing a fulsome puff of the Company, and carried it to the newspapers for publication. None of them, however, would have it except the decrepit *Inter-Ocean*, which was seduced by the strong dollar-line argument, and took the liberal "ad.," padded it out well by "leading" and "sub-heads," and inserted it in the issue of March 16. In this article Shufeldt & Westover, the complainants' attorneys, were stated to be "commonly known among the legal profession as blackmailers." Other less severe charges or insinuations of a similar character were made against them, and D. S. Gooding, the complainant, and others interested with him, also came in for a share of left-handed praise.

George A. Shufeldt, the senior counsel in the case, rather failed to see the humor of this attack, and yesterday filed an affidavit in the case, setting out that A. W. Edwards, the Secretary of the Company, caused to be published in the *Inter-Ocean* what purported to be a synopsis of the Company's answer. Mr. Shufeldt alleges the article was not a synopsis of the answer, but a series of false, malicious, and slanderous statements not found in the answer at all; that such publication was made by Edwards for the purpose of influencing public opinion in favor of the defendants and to prejudice the court against the complainants, and that the operation and tendency thereof are to scandalize the parties and counsel, and to impede and obstruct the administration of justice.

A copy was served on Edwards, and yesterday afternoon Mr. Shufeldt appeared before Judge Moore and obtained a rule on Mr. Edwards to show cause Wednesday (to-morrow) morning why he should not be attached for contempt. The argument on the motion for Receiver is also set for the same hour, and a lively time may be anticipated.

A QUARREL OVER THE UNION ELEVATOR.

In November last, Jesse Hoyt, Hiram Wheeler, George H. Wheeler, T. J. Husted, G. L. Dunlop, A. M. Hoyt, Leonard Hazeltine, J. R. McKay, C. W. Wheeler, and Perry H. Smith filed a bill against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, George Armour, and A. A. Munger, setting out that they were large owners of the Union Elevator, which was connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad by a side-track; that Armour and Munger also owned a part of the elevator, and were intending to disconnect it from the railroad by tearing up the side-track. Complainants therefore asked for and obtained an injunction to prevent such proposed step.

The answers of the defendants have just been filed, in which they set out their view of the case. Armour and Munger state that they own a one-quarter interest in the Union Elevator, but deny that the complainants own the other three-quarters, or that they have any interest. George H. Wheeler is the manager, but he does not run the elevator as the owners wish. They further deny that any grain has been put in the elevator which has been brought by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, or that the side-tracks to the elevator were laid for the purpose of carrying grain. On the contrary, the track was laid under the express agreement that it should not be used for carrying grain to the elevator, but only from it to some road other than the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road. Armour and Munger both own stock in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Elevator, but they deny that they have any influence over or attempt to control the railroad company above mentioned. The Union Elevator was built to receive grain from the Chicago & Alton Railway, and it has confined its business thereto except on a few occasions, when it has received grain from the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and the attempt to divert the elevator from its legitimate business is a breach of duty by the manager and of the understanding and arrangement by which he was appointed; inconsistent with the purposes for which the elevator is owned and maintained, and contrary to the distinct understanding and agreement with the proprietors. In conclusion, Armour and Munger deny that it is for the interest of the proprietors and of the elevator to receive grain from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and they think the attempt to embark in a new and speculative scheme would be injurious to the interests of the proprietors, and would result in a deterioration of the property.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in its answer admits the existence of the Union Elevator, but denies that the complainants have shown accurately the connection with its road, or that the elevator is connected with its road for the purpose of delivering grain. The railroad also denies that it has transported grain to the elevator over the side-track or taken any grain from it. It denies that complainants may demand that grain shall be carried to it over its (defendants') road by virtue of any law now in force. The Company admits that Armour is a stockholder in its road, but denies that he attempts to exercise any control. It denies that it is hostile to the Union Elevator, though it is adverse to delivering grain to it, because the side-track was laid on the express understanding that it should not be considered any part of the line of the railroad, nor be used for delivering grain to the elevator, of which the complainants had knowledge. In fact, it is impossible to deliver grain there except at great expense and trouble. It is also denied that it has any intention of tearing up the side-track. The Union Elevator was built to connect with the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and any attempt to have it connect with the C., B. & Q. Road would be inconsistent with the object for which it was erected. In conclusion, the Company avers that the side-track connecting with its road was laid for a specific purpose, which has been completely fulfilled; that it has a right now to take up the track, though it denies that it has threatened to remove it, and that the track was originally laid on the express understanding that it should be under the control of the Company to maintain or remove at its pleasure.

Replications were filed yesterday, and the cause is now ready to have testimony taken.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN.

Mr. Henry W. Bishop, the Master in Chancery of the United States Courts, was engaged yesterday in hearing arguments on the petition to remove Gen. George B. Wright, the Receiver of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway Company. About three months ago a petition was filed by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, of New York, representing certain bondholders, calling in question the administration of Gen. Wright, and asking for his removal from the Receivership. The petition set out certain charges affecting the management of the trust in the hands of Gen. Wright. Subsequently an order was entered on that petition by Judge Drummond, referring the petition and answer to Mr. H. W. Bishop, as Special Master, to take testimony in Indianapolis and elsewhere, to examine the same, and to hear arguments for the respective parties in relation thereto.

Afterwards quite a large amount of testimony was taken by Mr. Bishop, and the time for the proofs having been closed, the argument began yesterday. Mr. R. E. Williams, of Bloomington, occupied the entire day in support of the petition. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, the eloquent orator, will speak to-day on behalf of the Receiver. Judge Parker, from Central Illinois, Mr. C. W. Fairbanks, of Indianapolis, and Mr. Blossom, of New York, representing bondholders, are also engaged in the case.

The cause belongs in the Southern District, but Mr. Bishop was appointed Special Master to take testimony here and report.

A SON AGAINST HIS MOTHER.

Alexander B. Campbell, a youth 12 years old, by his next friend, H. T. Helm, filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against his mother, Charlotte C. Campbell, and the Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company of Maine, and L. D. Boone, Trustee, asking to have certain conveyances set aside. Aleck's father, about six months before his son's birth, conveyed a piece of property on the northeast corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-third street, fronting 100 feet on the avenue, to Alexander McEwen, apparently for the consideration of $3,000, but really in trust for complainant. No consideration was, in fact, given, nor did McEwen know of the conveyance until long afterward, and the real object was the result of the gloomy forebodings of Mr. Campbell that his future heir would not be provided for. Aleck claims that this conveyance, though no declaration of trust was made, was for his benefit, and that McEwen only held the land as naked trustee. In January, 1867, McEwen at Mrs. Campbell's request conveyed the premises to her, and in May, 1868, she gave a trust-deed to the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company to secure a loan of $4,000. It is charged that at the time of making such loan the Company knew that complainant equitably owned the land, and that Mrs. Campbell had no right to incumber it with this money. Mrs. Campbell built two stores on the premises, and rented them. In April, 1873, she gave another trust-deed on the property for $14,000, on which there is now about $17,000 due. Complainant now charges that the insurance Company has received large sums as c[illegible]ions, which are in reality usurious interest, [illegible] ought to be applied on the loan, and [illegible] paring to foreclose its trust-deed [illegible] pay what he is liable for, if anythin[illegible] last the Company has no lien on the [illegible] to have the deed from McEwen to his mother set aside, as also the trust-deed to the Insurance Company, and that his title to the land may be recognized and upheld.

THREE TIMES AND OUT.

The third trial of the case of Ignatz and Adolph Boskowitz vs. Isaac G. and George A. Baker was begun yesterday before Judge Jameson. This is a case to recover $60,000 damages for alleged non-fulfillment of a contract. It seems that in 1871 Baker & Co., bankers at St. Louis and also Indian traders, agreed to furnish Boskowitz & Co. their entire collection of buffalo robes for that year. The number was estimated at about 18,000, though in fact they collected some 22,000 skins, and a number of wolf skins. The plaintiffs claim the defendants, and not fulfill their contract in furnishing the grade of skins required, thus causing a heavy loss. The defendants, on the other hand, allege that the plaintiffs wanted to back out of their contract on account of a fall in the market price, and culled them so that they fell below grade, and they in turn ask some $15,000 or $20,000 damages from plaintiffs. The first trial was had in the spring of 1874, when a verdict was found for the defendants. On appeal, this was set aside on the ground that the Court below placed a wrong construction on certain provisions of the contract. A second trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury. The third and present trial has just begun, and will probably last a week. Messrs. Smith and Patterson appear for plaintiffs, and Messrs. W. C. Goudy and S. Corning Judd for the defendants. Mr. Judd has just returned from Washington, where he has been arguing some cases in the Supreme Court, and whence he was summoned by telegraph to take up this case.

DIVORCES.

Lena Turney filed a bill yesterday against her husband, William Turney, charging that he deserted her in March, 1874, about six months after marriage, and asking for a divorce.

ITEMS.

Late Saturday evening the arguments on the motion to appoint a Receiver for the Wabash Railroad Company were concluded, and Judge Drummond refused to appoint a Receiver at present. He thought that it was not necessary now, and that the rights of petitioners could be preserved without such steps being taken.

The arguments on a motion for a Receiver in the case of Gateau vs. Gerard will be continued this morning before Judge Farwell.

Judge Booth will hold the next three terms of the Criminal Court, beginning April 2.

Friday, April 6, will be the last day of service to the April term of the Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

S. B. Chittenden & Co., of New York, began a suit for $4,000 against Leopold Rohrback.

Ann H. and Charles H. Searle, executors of the last will of John Searle, deceased, began a suit by attachment against E. H. Ferris, of Northeast Pennsylvania, and D. K. Town, of Batavia, to recover $2,730.55.

Franklin Osborn filed a bill against Martin L. and Amanda Bundy and John H. Rea, Trustee, to foreclose a trust deed for $37,967 on the undivided 4-6 of the W. ½ of the N. W. ¼, lying north of the Archer road, of Sec. 1, 38, 13. The Trustee does not know exactly how to take possession, nor whether he can sell the land in parcels, the land being an undivided 4-6, and it is asked that the foreclosure may be made under directions of the Court.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

John Blocki, a wholesale druggist doing business as J. Blocki & Co. at 20 Market street, Chicago, filed his voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His preferred debts amount to $10,573.34, the secured $1,303.72, the securities being worth $1,207.24, and the unsecured amount to $19,702.61. There is also $1,020.06 on discounted paper, and $395.22 on accommodation paper. His assets consist of a stock of drugs, wines, liquors, patent medicines, store fixtures, and sundries at No. 20 Market street, valued at $15,000; debts due on open account about $13,000, and policies of fire insurance $18,000. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

Franklin H. Beckwith and Charles L. Beckwith, late partners as Beckwith Brothers, and formerly members of the firm of C. H. Beckwith & Sons, which was dissolved in February, 1875, also went into voluntary liquidation. Their preferred debts are $16.86 for personal-property taxes, and the unsecured liabilities foot up $17,739.56. Nearly three-fourths of these debts were incurred as members of the old firm of C. H. Beckwith & Sons. Their assets consist, of open accounts, about $4,000, and notes and bills, about $3,900. F. H. Beckwith owes $464.79, and has no unexempt assets. C. L. Beckwith owes $500, and has no assets. The petition was referred to the Register.

John R. Walsh, manager of the Western News Company, was yesterday appointed Assignee of W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., pending the composition settlement.

A discharge was issued to F. H. Vater and to S. H. Gage.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Wilson S. Parker began a suit in trespass against Martin S. Good, August C. Knopf, and William Swinburn.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Brown, Wright & Company began a suit for $1,000 against Halvor Halvorsen and Thomas L. Ringham.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Lydia C. Kennedy, letters testamentary were granted to John A. Crain and Mary C. Jewell, under bond for $13,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

John Roach pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded.

Emil Hanson and Edward Laflin were found guilty of larceny. The former got two years and the latter one year in the Penitentiary.

Patrick Reynolds was found guilty of larceny and under age.

John Kennedy, Thomas Deedy, and Chris Soule pleaded guilty to larceny, and were remanded.

Frank McGuire was tried for larceny, and the jury was out.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases and general business.

JUDGE GARY—352, 354 to 358, 360 to 364, and 366 to 374, inclusive. No. 351, Sarkey vs. Leopold, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 97, 98, 99, 102, 104, 107, 110, 112, 113 and 116 to 119, inclusive. No. 10, Boskowitz vs. Baker.

JUDGE MOORE—36, 37, 39. No cause on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—349 to 373, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Set case 5,008, Schuler vs. Buxton, and calendar Nos. 350, 352, 251, 354, 356, 357, 358, 360. No. 5,174, Kerr vs. Cox, instructions to be given to jury.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—287 to 324, inclusive, except 288, 290, 291, 301, 302, and 308. No. 1,317, Sloan vs. Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—William J. Leadbrater vs. John Blocki, $10,078.41.

JUDGE GARY—R. S. Roberts et al. vs. J. G. Wallaster and Jacob Neuner, $1,112.72.—H. E. Mosely vs. Newton Eastman, $321.18.

JUDGE JAMESON—A. G. Gilmore vs. Horace Metcalf; verdict, $138.65, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE MOORE—W. H. Ripley vs. E. S. Gowen; decree, $2,815.29.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—The Andreas Atlas Company vs. G. L. Davenport; verdict, $258.

JUDGE BOOTH—Grusendorf & Miller vs. H. C. Hansen, $139.58.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 26.—Two suits for damages in the sum of $10,000 each were filed in the United States Court to-day against the Pan-Handle Railroad Company, one by George Home for killing his wife in Lexington last month, and the other by Sarah Ann Whitaker, for killing her husband in Hancock County.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

At 9:30 last evening James Carey, a switchman in the employ of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, while engaged in coupling cars at the Morgan street crossing was instantly killed by having his head caught between the bumpers of some cars being switched by Engine No. 143. The remains were conveyed to his late residence, No. 249 Sixteenth street. Deceased was 25 years of age, and leaves a wife, but no children.

Edward Brown is the unostentatious registry at the Armory of one of the Newman brothers, who is under arrest for assaulting R. A. Andrews, alias "Shang," publisher of the *Street Gazette*, a low sporting paper. The injury was done about "Shang's" head with a mallet used for hammering the rickety type of the concern into submission to the forms. The cause is a violent assault in the columns of the *Gazette* upon Newman's moral character.

THE BRAIDWOOD MINERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., March 26.—There is considerable excitement here to-day among the miners, though no disturbance. It is the custom of the coal companies, and also the miners, in order, if possible, to prevent strikes, to notify each other upon this day of the terms upon which contracts will be signed for the ensuing year. The coal companies gave notice of a reduction of 25 cents per ton, and the miners demand an advance of 10 cents per ton. The opinion here is that the reduction demanded by the coal companies is too much. Nothing will be done by either party at present, as six weeks' time intervenes before closing the contract for 1877. The miners will all return to work to-morrow, and complete the contract for 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

PORTLAND, Me., March 26.—Capt. Henry C. Smith, his mates, and all the crew of the bark Edmund Phinney, died by cholera at Akyab.

ALBANY, March 26.—The ice barrier gave way to-day, and the Hudson is open to New York.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 26.—The coal operators of the Lehigh region held a meeting here to-day for the purpose of consulting with the railroad officials as to the reduction of coal tonnage. Asa Packer, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, being absent, a Committee was appointed to wait upon him and present to him the necessity for a reduction, and urge the same.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Arrived, steamships Somerset, from Bristol, and Nevada, from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Arrived, steamship Illinois, from Liverpool.

LONDON, March 26.—The steamships Braunschweig and San Antonio, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 26.—Arrived, City of Brussels

WASHINGTON.

(Continued from the Fifth Page.)

would be an impertinent intrusion, for which the courts would hold the intruders responsible.

Facts have come to light to show that the Democrats are

PLAYING A SHARP GAME

to secure the organization of the next House. While some prominent officers of the last House are busily circulating a report that the roll of the Clerk will show only ten Democratic majority, it is now discovered that the roll determined on will show a majority of about twenty. There has been an attempt to keep this very quiet, even to deny that it is over ten, so as to lead the Republicans to work for overcoming the small majority only. The gentlemen who have talked with these officers have ascertained that they are greatly frightened at the strengthening prospects of the Republicans being able to control the organization. In this connection it is certain that a concerted attempt to create the impression in the South that certain alleged Republican pledges have been violated is part of the efforts to counteract the tendency toward Democratic assistance in the organization of the House for the Republicans.

The Democrats are so confident that they will have control of the next House that a member of the Appropriations Committee of the last Congress, Mr. Atkins, has had the assurance and presumption to already prepare a draft of an Army bill. Atkins cannot be certain that he will ever be a member of the Appropriations Committee of the new Congress.

THE PINE-LAND FRAUDS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Commissioner Williamson to-day issued orders providing for the vigorous prosecution of the work of detecting and bringing to punishment depredators on public timber-lands, especially in Minnesota, where violations of the law are most numerous. The work of detection in this quarter was commenced several months ago by a Special Agent of the General Land-Office, and though recently suspended for a few weeks on account of sickness in his family, it will now be prosecuted, there and elsewhere, to the utmost extent that the laws and a Congressional appropriation for this purpose will warrant.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS DENOUNCED AS COWARDS AND DISREPUTABLES—THE SOUTH MUST LEAD THE PARTY.

Washington Sentinel (Democratic organ), March 24.

A movement has been going on in the Democratic camp which is of the utmost importance.

Ever since the close of the War the Southern people intrusted the work of reconciliation and restoration to the Northern Democrats. At the different Presidential elections—in 1868, 1872, and 1876—they left the selection of the candidates and the general management of the campaign to their care. They have never murmured, and always quietly followed their advice and submitted to their judgment, though every Democratic defeat only increased their hardships and strengthened their carpet-bag chains.

They have pursued the same policy on the floor of the House and in the Senate. Seldom has a Southern man dared to speak, and whenever that did happen the single word "Rebel," thrown at him by the Radicals, was sufficient to frighten the Northern Democrats, and instead of coming to the rescue of their Southern brother, they frequently "doughfacedly" compelled the latter to sit down, amidst the jeers of the Radicals.

Thus matters have remained in statu quo year after year. The word "Rebel" had last summer the same force with the Northern Democrats as it had in 1865, twelve years ago; and if the management of the affairs and the policy of the Democratic party had been left to them, as heretofore, it would have had the same force in 1900.

At the National Democratic Conventions issues were raised by them, as for instance that of inflation, which was not merely impracticable and foolish, but had no earthly connection with party matters, as both parties were known to be equally divided thereon, and merely put the Southern carpet-bag question into the background. The squabbles of men of the Kelly and the Morrissey character disgusted every decent and respectable Southern Democrat. Kelly's opposition to Tilden was almost the principal feature at the St. Louis Convention. Yet the Southern Democrats remained quiet, again acquiesced when Tilden was nominated, and nobly did their duty at the polls, something which their Northern brethren did not, or could not, do. When immediately after the November election Grant sent down his troops to assist in the preparation of the Southern Returning Board outrages, the Southern people, whose hands and feet were tied, looked in vain for an earnest movement on the part of the Northern Democrats against that outrage. But they met, as usual, with Northern doughfacedness and cowardice, which was crowned with a ridiculous filibustering movement during the last days of Congress, when those raving Rolands knew that the "milk was spilt" and nobody could be hurt any longer.

The Southern leaders have under this hopeless state of affairs been compelled to despair of any relief from that quarter. They have discharged their imbecile Northern attorneys and are now pleading their own case. Henceforth there will be no longer any Northern Democratic leadership!

And why should there be any such leadership? Why should the twenty-two Southern Democratic Senators (West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware included) bow to the nine—with Judge Davis, ten—Northern Democratic Senators? Why should the eighty-nine Democrats from the South in the next House use any longer the fifty-nine Northern Democrats as their mouthpieces?

The policy of non-interference by the Federal Government in the internal affairs of the Southern States is with the latter a question of "to be or not to be." There is no doubt that if President Hayes keeps his word his Administration will have the warm support of the Southern Democracy. Should he betray them and follow the advice of the "bloody-shirt" scoundrels, he will meet with more pointed and effective opposition on the part of the Democracy than has been the case heretofore. He will not, as his predecessors, have hereafter to deal with an imbecile set of Northern "dough-face" Democrats, but he will be met by men determined to shrink from no measure to free themselves and their children from the degraded state in which corruption and rascality have placed them.

The Southern men of the next Congress will no longer be silenced by the cry of "Rebel." They will speak out and plead their own cause. They will infuse into the Democracy brains and ability which have been so long lacking, and to the want of which more than to anything else it must ascribe its constant defeats.

Mr. Hayes has it in his hands to give peace to the whole country and restore the liberties of the people in every part of the same. Will he avail himself of that opportunity, or will he follow the Blaines, Chandlers, Camerons, Mortons, and others, who care nothing about the country, but want bloodshed and misery continued for the sole purpose of keeping themselves in power?

MORE OF THE SAME TALK.

Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.

Hooker, of Mississippi, is a candidate for Speaker of the next House. We know that the House could not select a more impartial or capable man. Col. Hooker has an excellent voice (something very necessary in the presiding officer), a fine bearing, a complete knowledge of parliamentary rules, and a personal magnetism that would be very valuable to his party. We see no good reason why he should not be a candidate for the position, and we see no good reason why he should not be elected. The only possible reason that can be urged against it is, that he is from the South, and fought in the Lost Cause,—in other words, the cowardly plea that it would injure the Northern Democracy to select a Southern man. As for this puerile plea of policy, we are sick of it. We want the Southern States and Southern statesmen treated as equals, or we want to withdraw from the party that refuses to do it. The Southern States have been treated as suspected provinces long enough. We have fought the North, but we fought bravely, and when we surrendered we surrendered like brave, honorable men. If we are equals in the Union, we want to know it; and if the Democratic party North wish to treat us as equals, we don't want to hear any more nonsensense about injuring the party North by justice to the South. Hayes himself has a Southern Democrat in his Cabinet, and the Northern Democrats can well afford to follow his example in this respect. In this connection, it should be remembered that the whole Government, with trifling exceptions, is composed of Northern men, and it is very unjust to continue to enforce this sectional distinction. From this on we hope that geographical considerations will have nothing to do with decisions of such questions.

CITIZEN GRANT.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—Ex-President Grant made his appearance on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce to-day at noon, and was enthusiastically received. He was introduced by President Eggleston, and responded in a brief speech, which was heartily applauded. The following is the speech:

GENTLEMEN: This reception was entirely unexpected by me, but I can assure you I am very glad to meet you all, and feel very thankful to you for this kind reception. I have no doubt but I will be a great deal better fellow now than I was months ago. I don't suppose I will have any political opponents now, since we are all sovereigns together, as I hope we will continue to be for a great many years yet. I feel that I have considerable life, health, and strength left, nothwithstanding the past sixteen years of labor and toil I have undergone, which, perhaps, is not surpassed by any other sixteen years of my life.

With a slight move of his hand he dismissed the subject and his hearers, and descended the platform. A very large number of citizens, irrespective of party, pressed forward to enjoy a shake of the General's hand. He will visit his old home in Brown County in a few days, and return to the city on Thursday to become the guest of the Cincinnati Club. After that he will go to St. Louis.

STATE AFFAIRS.

ILLINOIS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 26.—Senator Whiting this morning called up the following preamble and resolutions, offered in the House by Mr. Watkins, of Pulaski County, and adopted March 1, 1877:

WHEREAS, The Mississippi Valley has heretofore received from the General Government but meagre appropriations for the improvement of its rivers and harbors, and these small appropriations have been for the most part injudiciously expended; and,

WHEREAS, The Mississippi Valley and its slopes produce the great bulk of the agricultural surplus of the country, and the producing class of our people have been and still are compelled to ship the products of their industries to tide-water over expensive lines of railways, at a cost of 20 per cent of the gross value of such products, a tribute they can illy afford to pay monopolists, and from which they of right ought to be protected by the General Government; and

WHEREAS, If the navigation of the Mississippi River and its tributaries should be improved by the judicious expenditure of liberal appropriations made by Congress, our surplus products could reach tide-water by way of New Orleans at a cost of 6 per cent of their gross value, saving to the Western producers 14 per cent of the gross value of the products of their industries, which they would lose if compelled to reach tide-water through unnatural channels; and,

WHEREAS, By means of the first liberal appropriation made by Congress for the removal of obstructions to the navigation of these Western rivers, the mouth of the Mississippi has been successfully opened to commerce, but the benefits resulting from the consummation of this great enterprise can only be partially enjoyed by the inhabitants of the slopes and Valley of the Mississippi unless their means of egress be facilitated by improving the navigation of these Western rivers; and

WHEREAS, By judiciously expended appropriations commensurable with the benefits which would result therefrom, the channel of the Mississippi River between the mouth of the Missouri and the Gulf of Mexico might be shortened nearly 200 miles, by which, together with the removal of the bars which retard the velocity of the current, this great stream might be subdued, and the immense adjacent territories of productiveness, now worthless from annual inundations and resulting malaria, might be reclaimed and utilized; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That the Congress of the United States be and is hereby memorialized to make just, liberal, and sufficient appropriations for the permanent improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River and its tributaries and their harbors; and in the expenditure of any money which may be so appropriated, and in all contracts for such river and harbor improvements, that Congress adopt like rules and stipulations as in the contract with Capt. Eads, by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875.

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby requested to transmit a copy of this memorial and these resolutions to the Governors of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, and request the co-operation of their Legislatures in advocacy of this memorial and resolutions.

Resolved, That this memorial and resolutions be transmitted through the proper channels to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Exception was taken to the words in the first "whereas," in regard to injudicious expenditure, as it reflected directly on a long line of officials, and the Senate had no proof of the fact. The words were stricken out and the resolutions adopted unanimously.

Early in the session Mr. Early introduced a bill in the Senate to regulate the leasing of water power by owners of dams. It was referred to the Committee on Canals and Rivers, but owing to the forced absence of the Chairman (Lee of Peoria) the bill "got left," and Mr. Early left too,—for a more congenial clime,—in order to recuperate his health. This morning the bill was called up by Mr. Marshall and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Riddle's bill to compel the attendance of witnesses for the taking of depositions was ordered to a third reading, after taking on an amendment, by which the witness should be paid his fees before giving his testimony.

Mr. Hickey's County Commissioner bill got an airing in the House this morning, on a motion made by Wentworth to take the bill up out of its order and forward it. This was bitterly opposed by Mr. Kearney, who made a vigorous fight against its consideration now, evidently desiring the presence of Mr. Rountree when the bill is acted on. Mr. Smith made a little skirmish so nicely on the dividing that it was difficult to tell whose side he was on. The House was evidently in sympathy with the friends of the bill, and it was taken from its order. This renewed the fight, and Mr. Kearney fairly roared his opposition. Messrs. Roche, Hopkins, and Easton replied in fitting terms to every assault, but, feeling strong in the right and desiring to win every success fairly, they consented to make the consideration of the bill a special order for Wednesday morning, the 28th inst., at which time no doubt Mr. Rountree will be on hand.

The present law relating to the descent of property provides that when a married man or woman dies leaving no children or grandchildren in that case one-half of the real estate and all the personal property goes to the survivor. The present law, however, makes no provision for the disposition of the other half of the real estate. Senator Archer has a bill amending this law so that the other half shall descend as in other cases where there are no children or grandchildren. The passage of this bill will make an obscure law very plain, especially as the Superior Court has held by dictum that this was the proper direction. The amendment will remove clouds from many real estate titles.

Mr. McDowell's bill to abolish the State Board of Equalization was ordered to a third reading. Its passage is doubtful.

The House put in the day on bills on second order, beheaded some and forwarded others. Among those slain was Mr. Jack's Normal School bill, a pet measure of his, but it was remorselessly slaughtered, the impression seeming to obtain that the normal schools were well enough managed now, without further legislation and another Board.

Mr. Callon introduced a resolution in the House to exclude all new business after Saturday next unless, by a two-thirds vote of the body. He said, in advocating the measure, that the time had arrived for the House to determine whether or not an adjourned session was to be held. If so, it was certainly time to apply the cut-off to unnecessary measures, and devote all possible attention to what was an absolute necessity. If no adjourned session was to be held the more necessity existed for expediting the work now on hand. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hopkins introduced a bill providing for the election of the Cook County Commissioners on a general ticket, five at a time, commencing with the election next fall. This plan, he thinks, would enable the country people to make a stand-off against the disreputable elements in the city.

Mr. Roche introduced a bill identical with Mr. Bash's bill in the Senate to prevent the selling of pools, wagers, bets, etc.

Mr. Watkins introduced a bill to re-establish the two-mill tax and levy in that way $1,500,000 for school purposes.

The Governor to-day approved Senate bill 134, amending the Incorporation act so as to make the terms of certain officers two instead of one year; also Senate bill 323, abolishing the City Court of El Paso.

MASSACHUSETTS.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., March 26.—The Senate passed to be engrossed to-day a resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution giving the suffrage to women. The majority in its favor was very small, but the friends of the movement express their confidence of capturing the Lower House. This is hardly to be expected, however.

THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

The unexpected and violent opposition to the proposal that the State and city shall aid in the preservation of the Old South has induced the Legislative Committee to report another bill with the objectionable features stricken out. The Trustees are to be allowed to make contracts with the State for the use of the church for the annual election sermon, or with the city of Boston for its use for any public purposes not at variance with the conditions of the first act. The bill will now pass.

OBITUARY.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 26.—M. M. Wheeler, largely identified with the commerce of the lakes, died this morning.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 26.—Thomas Golden, Captain of the steamboat Milwaukee, on the Wolf River Line, died Sunday night. He was one of the most popular and well-liked Captains on these waters, and the flags on the boats in the river are at half-mast.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 26.—P. S. Underhill, an old and prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, died suddenly to-day of apoplexy, aged 50.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 26.—Dr. J. F. Currey, resident physician at the University Hospital, died to-day, after a sickness of about two weeks. Death is supposed to have been caused by blood-poisoning from some patient who had been surgically treated or from handling subjects in the anatomical deparment, where he was acting assistant demonstrator. He was a young man of much merit, and would have taken a diploma from the Department of Medicine and Surgery. He leaves a young wife, Matron of the Hospital, and two small children.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 26.—B. M. Wible, a prominent physician of this city, died at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He was in his 64th year.

THE RAILROADS.

DECISION REVERSED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 26.—Ex-Mayor Lynch received a telegram to-day from Washington, stating that the United States Supreme Court, by a vote of 5 to 4, reversed the decision of that body recently given in the case of The Town of South Ottawa vs. Noah C. Perkins, one of the bondholders of the Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley Railroad, and remanded it to the United States Circuit Court for a new trial. The decision the Supreme Court was based on the lower of Court refusing to hear evidence as to the validity of the law authorizing the construction of the road and issuance of bonds. There is great rejoicing in this city on account of the decision, and new hopes are entertained that the bonds need not be paid.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The United States Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in the cases of the Town of South Ottawa vs. Perkins, and The Supervisors of Kendall County vs. Post. Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. These are actions on bonds of corporations which recited on their face the law under which they were issued, and necessary compliance with the terms of the law. The first installment of interest having been paid, and the holders having taken the bonds without notice of any defects in the law, judgments were in their favor. The ground of appeal was that the law under which the issue was made was not actually passed, as it did not appear by the journal of the Senate that it passed that body. In the early part of the winter the judgments were affirmed, the Court sustaining the decision of the Court below that the journals of the two Houses of the Legislature were not admissible to show the non-passage of an act. On the hearing that affirmance is overruled, the Court now holding that the decision of the courts of the State that the bill did not pass and become a law are binding upon this Court, and must control its decision. It also held that reference to the act in question by subsequent acts of the Legislature did not give it any additional force. That a law which was never formally passed can be given no vitality by such means.

SLEEPING-CAR CHARGES.

A bill was recently introduced in the New York Legislature limiting the charges for a seat in a drawing-room car or a single berth in a sleeping-car to 35 cents for 100 miles, and at the rate of two mills for every additional mile. At this rate the charge from New York to Buffalo by the New York Central would be limited to $1.03, and from New York to Albany to 44 cents. The managers of the sleeping-car lines claim that it will be an impossibility to run sleeping and drawing-room cars for such a compensation. Those who favor the reduction do not consider how great an extra weight per passenger is required in these cars. For every seat in an ordinary first-class car, about 600 pounds of car is hauled, but for every seat in a drawing-room car usually as much as 2,000 pounds. To require a railroad to give a seat or a berth for 100 miles for 35 cents would be equivalent to requiring it to haul 1,400 pounds of weight at express speed for that price, which is equivalent to 700 pounds of freight loaded on a freight car. But the boldest of those who find fault with sleeping and drawing-room charges would not think of limiting the charge for freight in slow freight trains to 5 cents per 100 pounds for 100 miles.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—The original stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad held a meeting to-day and elected Peter Marie and Robert L. Cutting, of New York, and D. Rankin and Robert Rankin, of St. Louis, Directors, in place of Messrs. Ferguson, Garrison, Choteau, and Baker, whose term of office had expired. The Directors subsequently met and elected R. L. Cutting President, and Grover and Shipley counsel to continue the fight against the alleged fraudulent mortgage, under the foreclosure of which the road was recently sold.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO.

RICHMOND, Va., March 26.—In the Circuit Court to-day, in the case of Duncan, Calhoun, and others against the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, a decree for the sale of the road was entered by order of Judge Wellford. The sale is to be made after ten days' notice by the Receiver. It is expected that a similar decree will be entered in West Virginia. The State of Virginia will appeal from Judge Wellford's decree in protection of her interests.

RAILROAD MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Southwestern Railroad Rate Association will be held to-morrow at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis. The General Superintendents and General Freight Agents of the Chicago roads belonging to the Association leave here this evening for that place to take part in the proceedings.

CRIME.

ROAD-AGENTS AT WORK.

DEADWOOD, March 26, via Cheyenne.—A bold attempt to rob the Cheyenne and Black Hills stage, bound north, was made near here last evening. As the coach was coming down Whitewood Canon, and when about two and a half miles from Deadwood, five masked men, walking along the road before the stage, suddenly wheeled and ordered the driver to stop, and instantly commenced firing on the coach. At the first fire Johnny Slaughter, the driver, was killed, and Walter Iler, of Deadwood, slightly wounded in the hand and arm. The horses started suddenly, throwing the driver, Iler, and another passenger off the coach. The stage was not stopped till it arrived in town, leaving the driver on the road, dead. About twenty shots were fired at the coach, but all the passengers except Iler were unhurt. The party went out and found the body of the driver, with a charge of buckshot in his breast. The robbers got no booty. The Sheriff and a party are in pursuit of the road-agents. The Sheriff offers $500 reward for them, dead or alive.

CHICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—A Chico dispatch says that, in all, twelve arrests have been made, five for the murder of Chinamen, and the others for complicity in various incendiarisms committed in the vicinity during the last four months. Two of the parties charged with murder have made full sworn statements, which agree in alleging that the party first went to the cabin with a view of robbery, but before entering decided to kill the Chinamen to make everything secure. The statements all throw light upon a number of cases in which Chinese buildings and manufacturing establishments employing Chinamen were burned. Several of the parties arrested are ascertained to belong to the Labor Union, but none are yet identified as "Caucasians." The Chico correspondent expresses an opinion from the facts thus far gathered that a scheme existed to desolate that part, and that its ramifications will be found to exist all over the State wherever the Labor-Union and Order of Caucasians have secured foothold.

THE GREAT GRABBER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 26.—One Meyer was arrested in Cincinnati to-day on suspicion of being the man who robbed the Indiana National Bank the other day. The officers think they have a sure thing on him, as he has been recognized as the man that came out of the bank at the time the robbery occurred. The other parties arrested will have a preliminary trial to-morrow. The reward for the arrest of the robbers and recovery of the money has been increased to $8,000.

O'DONNELL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., March 26.—Gov. Young to-day revoked the warrant issued on the requisition of the Governor of Illinois for the arrest and return to that State of James O'Donnell charged with having obtained goods under false pretenses. About $20,000 was involved. The case has attracted general attention in Cincinnati, where it was argued on behalf of O'Donnell by ex-Gov. Noyes, ex-Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky, T. Logan, and E. Johnson, and for the State by the Hon. Alex Long, C. W. Baker, Prosecuting-Attorney of Hamilton County, and some attorneys from Peoria, Ill. Gov. Young, after a thorough investigation, concluded that he had erred in issuing his writ for the return of O'Donnell. The writs are confined to criminals. The O'Donnell trouble seems to be that he got the best of some man in a trade, and, while he may have violated a law of Illinois, the act was not such as would come under the general criminal laws of the respective States.

THE TRAMPS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., March 26.—Black Hills tramps now infest the Union Pacific between Omaha and Cheyenne, and are giving train-men a great deal of trouble. Just before daylight yesterday morning as a west-bound freight train was about to resume its trip from Lone Tree, Conductor Cruickshank put out two tramps from the caboose after demanding fare. They fired a revolver at him and narrowly missed him, the ball passing close to his head. When the east-bound freight came along they also fired into it, and left going west. They were arrested about noon.

A few days ago another train was attacked in a similar way between Overton and Plum Creek, and other like affairs have recently been of frequent occurrence. The Company are taking steps to wage a lively war upon the tramps, who are becoming a dangerous nuisance. They only bother freight trains which are in charge of only a few men.

RAISED CERTIFICATES.

RICHMOND, Va., March 26.—Col. C. T. Crittenden, First Doorkeeper of the House of Delegates, arrested on a charge of defrauding the State by raising certificates of members' per diem, was before a Police Justice this morning and was sent to the Grand Jury for indictment. His counsel waiving preliminary examination, the prisoner was committed to jail without bail. The Committee on Expenses of the House investigated the case of Crittenden to-day, and submitted a report showing that certificates had been issued for the per diem of two members, both of which had been altered so as to draw ten days' additional pay on each, and recommending that Crittenden be suspended. The House agreed to pass the report by until the Grand Jury disposes of the matter.

SIOUX CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, March 26.—In the District Court here this morning M. O'Neill was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary for assault with intent to kill Capt. Rising, of Cherokee.

There were half a dozen saloonkeepers sentenced for selling liquor contrary to law, the fines varying from $100 to $200, to be committed to jail until one-half the fine is paid, the balance to stand as judgment against them in case they violate the law again.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 26.—T. N. Meade, a saddler, was killed on the corner of Second and Beale streets last night by a blow from a brick. Billy Montgomery, who had been drinking with him during the evening, was arrested and held for examination on a charge of having killed Meade, he having been found supporting Meade's head by Officer Homan. Montgomery says the brick was thrown by a negro with whom deceased had some words about jostling him on the sidewalk.

FATHER AND SON MURDERED.

DENVER, Col., March 26.—W. Maxwell and his son, aged 16, stock men, lately of Stuart, Ia., and located in Colfax County, New Mexico, were murdered Friday last by a negro, who has since been captured, at Trinidad, Col. Robbery was the probable cause, as Maxwell was supposed to have money with him. The bodies were found Sunday, shot through the head.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 26.—An attempt was made to rob the mail car on the New York Central Road to-night. The robber entered the forward compartment, and, being discovered by the clerk, a fierce encounter followed between the two. Other clerks, hearing the noise, rushed in, whereupon the robber jumped from the train.

TAYLOR, OF FRANKLIN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 26.—R. T. Taylor, the defaulting Cashier of the Franklin Bank, who was taken to the Insane Asylum, escaped from that institution last night by forcing the iron fastenings of one of the upper windows. It is supposed he had aid from the outside.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

COLUMBUS, O., March 26.—The Governor has issued a respite until April 21 to Charles M. Sterling, convicted of the murder and rape of Lizzie Graumbacher, in Mahoning County, in January, 1876, and sentenced at the recent term of court to be hung March 28.

A DESPICABLE BRUTE.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Yesterday afternoon, Alfred Pickard, in a fit of jealousy, bound his wife to a chair in which she was sleeping, and then cruelly disfigured her face by the free application of vitriol.

BURNING AND ROBBING.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 26.—The Village of Madrid was visited Saturday night by burglars, who, after plundering some stores, set fire to the place, and the village was nearly destroyed. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $15,000.

SENTENCED FOR FORGERY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OSHKOSH, March 26.—William Spore, for forging a due-bill on the Lumbering Company, was to-day sentenced to two years in the State's Prison.

SENATOR INGALLS.

ATCHISON, Kan., March 26.—Senator Ingalls reached home yesterday, and this evening the citizens, without distinction of party, gave him a public welcome. The Flambeaux Clubs, headed by a band, proceeded to the residence of the Senator, where a large number of people had already assembled. Gen. Stringfellow made a welcoming speech in behalf of the citizens, and the Senator responded in a brief but feeling and eloquent address. There was a fine display of fireworks by the Flambeaux Clubs following the speaking.

SUICIDE.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—A young German named Rudolph Fenerstein suicided yesterday at Lawrence, Kan., by taking morphine. He left a letter addressed to his sister, Mrs. Pauline Martin, Hoboken, N. J. He had no money or employment, and evidently committed the act while laboring under feelings of great discouragement and depression of spirits.

SENATOR MORTON.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 26.—Senator Morton and Thomas H. Nelson, late Minister to Mexico, and candidate for the office again, arrived in the city from Washington this morning. Senator Morton will remain here till June.

Manitoba's Offering to the Holy Father.

The Catholics of the Province of Manitoba, that wild portion of British America lying north of Minnesota and around the Red River of the North, are about to send to the Holy Father some very curious as well as valuable presents on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee. These presents consist of a magnificent bed-rug of black elk-skin (a very rare and valuable fur), a small wolf-skin rug, a magnificent pair of slippers, and a superb pair of gloves, made in the fashion of the country, together with the winter outfit of a missionary traveling in the North. This outfit is something very interesting. The sled rests upon a ground of white cotton, and is drawn by three dogs, whose harness is a miracle of patience, for nothing is wanting. On the sled are cooking utensils, an ax, and some kettles; on the sides rise, over a closed net-work of little bags or pockets, the raw-hides used to cover the load, which consists of the missionary's bedding, the linens, etc., for the altar, and the food for the missionary and his dogs. These little bags, or pockets, which are of a very pretty design, will, this time, be filled with gold pieces,—the fruit of the Easter collection taken up in all the churches of the Diocese of St. Boniface. Behind the sled, and holding the guide-rope, comes the missionary with his snow-shoes, his long whip in his hand, his loins girt with a belt of arrows, the *mashimout* stuck in his girdle, and his cowl drawn over his eyes. All this equipage is contained within a space nearly three feet long and six inches wide. Notwithstanding this, the smooth-polished surface of the Great Slave Lake can be seen in the distance; and beyond this, at the other extremity of the sea of ice, rises a Papal flag, on which are two appropriate inscriptions. The furs, the harness of the dogs, and the gloves and the shoes, are all yellow and white, the Pope's colors.

CASUALTIES.

OCEAN WRECKS.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The stranded steamship L'Amerique moved considerably seaward in the gale last night; a heavy sea is constantly breaking over the steamship. The Rusland was in sight of the L'Amerique yesterday noon. He officers went ashore, and no one has been on board since. She was then pretty firm in the sand.

A full-rigged ship and two barks, in ballast for Baltimore, came ashore at Cape Henry in the fog, last night. A life-line has been thrown to the ship, but it has not been availed of. The surf is running very high.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Steamer Wyanoke, which had the new excursion steamer Rockaway in tow from Norfolk, arrived to-night with the officers and crew of the Rockaway. She reports that she had terrible weather the entire passage. At 5 o'clock this morning, when off Egg Harbor, the Rockaway began to go to pieces, when Capt. Holton, six carpenters and caulkers, and three seamen were taken from the Rockaway, and that vessel was abandoned. Advices from Atlantic City report that the Rockaway came ashore there, and is broken in two, the beach being strewn with wreckage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The Signal-Service Observer at Castle Henry reports the Norwegian bark Pantzes driven ashore there. Crew saved.

WENT THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., March 26.—While an extra freight train of twenty-three cars, loaded with live stock, coming north on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railway to-day, was crossing Honey Creek bridge, the rails spread and threw the train from the track. Four cars went through the bridge into the stream, killing several head of cattle, and demolishing the cars. Workmen were engaged in repairing the bridge, and the accident was caused by a failure to signal the train in time. The Company has made arrangements to transfer at the wreck so that all trains are running as usual.

FATAL RESULT.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—Maj. Isaac Bates, an old and well-known citizen, died this morning from the effects of an accident which occurred while he was riding upon the front platform of a street-car some three weeks ago.

BURNED TO DEATH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 26.—A lady named Armstrong and her son were burned to death this evening near the railroad depot. Coal oil.

Brought Down the House.

On Thursday, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, as Mr. Joseph Whiteside was moving his house across the Canada Southern Railway, about three miles west of Highgate, Kent County, Ont., No. 19 freight train came speeding along the line. The house stood right on the track at the time, and loomed through the mist before the eyes of the engine-driver like some vagrant haystack. There was no time to stop the train, which crushed through the obstruction as if it were a thing of card-board. Nobody was hurt. The engine had to return to St. Thomas, however, the pilot and headlight having been broken, and the smoke-stack knocked off. Mr. Whiteside was indignant at the way his house had been sent to eternal smash; but, the next time he undertakes a similar removal, he will act more sensibly should he consult the convenience of the Company with regard to the matter.

Gold in Arizona.

San Francisco Bulletin.

Late news from Florence, Arizona, and the neighboring mining camps is of the most encouraging nature. The town is full of life and business; and prospecters reporting new discoveries, travelers coming to see what it is all about, and capitalists looking for investments, are constantly pouring in. The gold-quartz ledges recently discovered, of which we have lately heard considerable, are some fifty miles to the northward of Florence, near Superstition Mountain, and in the vicinity of old Camp Reno. The ledges are said to consist largely of decomposed gold-quartz, and considerable dust has been found on the surface.

"BLOOD WILL TELL."

How rarely we meet a person of whom we can say he or she is the "picture of health!" We daily meet those whose faces betray the presence of dyspepsia, debility, some liver affection, or impoverished blood. The blood is the life. When out of order many symptoms are manifest that are attributed to other causes, and yet when this is corrected all disappear. An unsurpassed agent for purifying and enriching the blood is found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It imparts the "bloom of youth", that art only imitates. Under its use the "sallow tinge" of the skin, as well as pimples, blotches, and eruptions, disappear.

AMUSEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

In behalf of the Directors we take pleasure in announcing the First Public Performance in the West of VERDI'S GRAND MEMORIAL

REQUIEM MASS,

By the Full Chorus, 150 Voices of the [illegible]

BEETHOVEN SOCIETY,

CARL WOLFSOHN, Conductor, assisted by Mrs. Emma Thurston, Miss V. DePelgrom, and Messrs. Edw. Dexter, Carl Bergstein, H. Clarence Eddy, on the evening of March 29,

HOLY THURSDAY,

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS. Sale beginning THIS morning at Root & Sons, 156 State-st. Reserved Seat, 75 cents.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK of the great Irish Comedian, Mr. DION

BOUCICAULT,

Who will appear every evening and SATURDAY MATINEE as "CONN," in his admirable play entitled

THE SHAUGHRAUN.

The Celebrated Actress,

MISS CATHARINE ROGERS, as CLAIRE.

Next Week—Revival of the Comedy successes, "LEMONS," and "OUR BOYS."

Thursday, April 5—Benefit of Mrs. Frank Murdoch. Carriages can be ordered at 10:30.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY......Proprietors

WILL E. CHAPMAN......Manager

Engagement of the distinguished Actress,

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON

Supported by the Company from the Grand Opera House, Cincinnati, in the Great Play,

MISS MULTON,

As played by her with undoubted success at the Union Square Theatre, New York.

Next week, Daly's Fifth-av. Theatre Company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

BEN COTTON......Sole Proprietor and Manager

ESTABLISHED SUCCESS!

Crowded nightly by the elite of the city.

MONDAY, March 26, 1877, entire change of programme.

ALL LADIES' NIGHTS.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Prices of admission, 50, 35, 25, and 15 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Museum open daily from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Special performance Sunday night.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! DUVALLI SISTERS. MAGIC TOYS! RICKEY & McCARTHY. The Greatest Olio Yet.	CHARLES HALL, in his great drama, FACE TO FACE! Saturday Next, FLYING DUTCHMAN.

Sunday—Benefit of CHARLES ANDREWS.

Monday—TONY DENIER and New Pantomime.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Summer Instruction in Science for 1877.

For Teachers and other Adults.

Courses of instruction will be given as follows:—

I. General Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis, by Mr. C. F. Mabery. Fee, $25.

II. Phaenogamic Botany, by Asst. Prof. George L. Goodale. Fee, $25.

III. Cryptogamic Botany, by Asst. Prof. W. G. Farlow. Fee, $25.

IV. Geology, by Prof. N. S. Shaler. Fee, $30.

V. Zoology, by Messrs. Walter Faxon and W. K. Brooks. Fee, $25.

Each course will be given in Cambridge, and will last six weeks. The fees are payable in advance, by mail or in person, to Allen Danforth, Bursar, Cambridge.

A circular which gives full information about these courses may be obtained by applying to the Secretary of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., inclosing a stamped envelope.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL OF YALE COLLEGE.

Courses in Chemistry, Pure and Applied, in Civil and in Dynamic Engineering, in Agriculture, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, and Geology, and in General Scientific Studies, with English, French, and German, Political Economy, History, etc.

For programme, address Prof. GEORGE J. BRUSH, Executive Officer, New Haven, Conn.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

It was incorrectly stated the other day that the Bryant Block had been sold; it was the Bryant Building, 98 Randolph street.

Francis E. Hinckley has sold to Oscar Cobb for $50,000 the building and lot on the east side of Dearborn street, eighty-six feet north of Washington, 28x80.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon John Turner was found dead in an unoccupied building at No. 150 Halsted street by his son James. He resided at No. 348 Congress street.

They say that the spirits are "long" to the extent of about three million bushels of wheat in this market for May delivery, but neither they nor the mediums expect to receive the property.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m. 27 degrees; 10 a. m., 34; 12 m., 37; 3 p. m., 38; 8 p. m., 37. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.03; 8 p. m., 29.98.

B. J. Reed, 8 years of age, residing at No. 341 Jefferson street, was run over at 5 o'clock last evening by express wagon No. 444, driven by some unknown person. Dr. Rowan, who attended the wounded boy, found a cut on the left side of the head, and several bruises on the right side, none of which are serious.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening. The attendance was very small. Prof. Merriman was chosen to fill the Chair, and Dr. E. Warren Sawyer acted as Secretary. The Committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 26, to further consider the subject suggested by Prof. Hollister's paper on "The Relations of Materia Medica and Pharmacy to Medicine," presented its report, but owing to the small number of members present no formal action was taken. The same matter will be taken up at the next meeting.

Robert G. Clark, as Trustee, sold part of Lot 14, in Block 13, Fort Dearborn Addition, to the Hon. J. Russell Jones yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock at the City Building for $5,000 in cash on the application of the holder of a note of David A. Gage, formerly City Treasurer, for $10,000. The property is on State street, a few yards from the southeast corner of Randolph, and adjoins that of the City Railway Company, for which it was purchased evidently. The note bore date Sept. 17, 1874, and fell due in a year thereafter, and its payment was secured by the trust-deed of the lot above-mentioned.

Mr. W. F. Gannen, of Manchester, Ia., was in this city some time ago, and while on his way from the Stock-Yards was robbed of his memorandum-book and some valuable papers, but no money. On his arrival at his home at Manchester, Ia., he was surprised to read in the columns of THE TRIBUNE that he had been arrested on Biler avenue, and had been robbed of all his money, watch, etc. THE TRIBUNE is informed that Mr. Gannen was not arrested, and that this was a trick on the part of the thief, who assumed the name of W. F. Gannen, in order to account for being in possession of the memorandum-book and other documents. Mr. Gannen is an industrious stock-dealer, and bears a good reputation.

PROF. PIPER.

Prof. R. U. Piper yesterday afternoon gave an exhibition of microscopic tests and powers in the office of the managing editor of THE TRIBUNE. He showed the wonderful magnifying powers of the microscope and the facilities it afforded for scientific discoveries, especially in cases of disease. His blood tests have given him a national reputation. Yesterday he exhibited the Lord's Prayer, which was placed on a small glass disc about half the size of a pin-head. However, it could be easily read, as it was magnified 6,400 times. An aerial spider's claw (a very minute insect) was shown. It was magnified 6,400 times. It is smaller than the point of an ordinary pin. The Doctor also showed drawings made from these microscopic tests, from which can be learned the condition of the human blood and the effects upon it by certain poisons, medicines, and diseases. The Professor has experimented with live rabbits, etc. His investigations have taken the widest possible range, and have been fruitful of great results.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

The graduating exercises of the Chicago Kindergarten Training-School were held in the lecture-room of the First Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, yesterday afternoon. The graduates were Misses A. E. Scammon, Nellie C. Alexander, Mary Spence, Mary Jange, Amy Knudsen, Fannie Gilmore, and Annie Prettyman. Prof. Hail, of Milwaukee, delivered an entertaining and instructive address on the subject of kindergarten schools, sketching their progress in Europe and this country, showing their usefulness if properly conducted, enjoining unity among the teachers of the system, enumerating the obstacles they had to overcome, and giving many useful hints to the attentive young ladies who were seated around him.

Essays relating to kindergarten schools and their conduct, and on other subjects, were read by the graduates.

The exercises were conducted by the teachers of the school, Miss Alice H. Putnam, Miss Sarah Eddy, and Miss Josephine Jarvis. There was quite a large attendance of ladies, friends of the graduates and the school they represent.

THE LAWNDALE RAILWAY.

It is probable that the work of extending the street-railway on Ogden avenue to Lawndale will be commenced immediately. It will be remembered that an ordinance granting the right of way to the Lawndale Railroad Company was passed at a recent meeting of the City Council. The gentlemen interested in the enterprise are all large property-owners along the proposed line, among them being Messrs. C. B. Sawyer, J. L. Lumbard, John M. Wallace, Capt. Elphicke, S. W. Kessler, C. B. Kessler, Henry M. Garlick, O. B. Curran, N. E. Merrill, S. J. Glover, and John Crawford.

They held an informal meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 174 LaSalle street to decide upon the kinds of iron and cars to be used, and where to purchase them. The Company expect to have the road in operation May 1. This line will commence at Western avenue, the present terminus of the Ogden avenue street-railway, and will run to Lawndale, passing through Douglas Park, which is already improved more than any West Side park, although it is also less known, owing to difficulty of access heretofore. A petition is in circulation to change the name of Ogden avenue to Douglas Park avenue.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—Loraine Rogers and Charlotte Thompson Rogers, St. Louis; G. M. Pulford, New York; Hon. J. S. Hildrup, Belvidere; A. S. Tibbey, San Francisco; Gen. N. Le Rue Harrison, Washington, D. C.; J. K. Hamilton, Fond du Lac; D. N. Knight, Milwaukee.... *Tremont House*—G. L. Kinsman, Milwaukee; J. C. Scofield, New York; G. R. Haviland, Milwaukee; H. Lightner, Peoria; E. R. Fernald, Boston; C. B. Peck, Port Huron; A. W. Ennis, Pittsburg; W. S. Parker, Buffalo; J. R. Patty, Fond du Lac; the Hon. T. C. Pound, Chippewa Falls; the Rev. W. H. Doe, Janesville.... *Grand Pacific*—The Hon. R. G. Ingersoll, Peoria; the Hon. G. B. Wright, Indianapolis; the Hon. John F. Averill, St. Paul, Minn.; John Firth, Bradford, England; the Hon. Edward Rowett, Carlinville, Ill.; the Hon. B. H. Truesdell, Amboy; the Hon. L. P. Goodrich, Braidwood, Ill.; W. H. Deeves, New Orleans; the Hon. E. W. Keyes, Madison; the Hon. Angus Cameron, Madison; W. P. Thompson, Parkersburg, W. Va.; C. A. Morton, St. Paul; George Tyson, Philadelphia; W. P. McLaren, Milwaukee; Charles Callahan, Cleveland; G. H. Peck, New York; A. E. Baldwin, Toledo; M. Crooks, Liverpool; James Coleman, Moncton, N. B.... *Palmer House*—J. A. Davidson, Milwaukee, Wis.; Charles Johnson, Bradford, Eng.; Amos Green, Quincy; G. W. Homan, New York; the Hon. H. G. Crowell and the Hon. Frederick Davis, Boston; Samuel Adams, Marquette; E. S. Hawkes, St. Louis; the Hon. F. M. Hawley, Philadelphia; the Hon. N. C. Deering, M. C., Iowa; the Hon. W. H. Wickham, ex-Mayor of New York; A. D. Clark, Omaha; the Hon. S. B. Wiggin, Hartford; Gen. F. B. Fitch, Louisville; A. L. Scott, New York; Dr. H. Hutchins, Springfield, Mass.; Gen. J. F. Farnsworth, St. Charles; the Hon. H. H. Clark, Groton.

THE COUNCIL.

RAILROAD BUSINESS.

The City Council held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Ald. Aldrich in the chair.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys reported favorably on the passage of the ordinance, heretofore published, regarding the construction of a street railway from Canal street, on West Harrison street, Canalport avenue and West Twelfth street, to Western avenue.

Some discussion arose as to whether the ordinance had been published the requisite length of time. Ald. Gilbert called attention to the section in the Revised Statutes which declared that all such ordinances should be published in a newspaper ten days.

Ald. Cullerton thought that that clause referred to the railroad company, and not to the Council, and that it was entirely within the power of the Council to pass the ordinance without such publication.

Ald. Throop said that the section in the charter applied only to new corporations desiring to enter the city, such as dummy railroad companies, and that this being only a petition on the part of the West Division Railway Company to extend its tracks, the ordinance could be passed safely without further trouble.

Ald. Cullerton said he had been in the Council six years and this was the first time this question had been raised. Of course the objection originated with the friends of the Metropolitan Company and it was only a ruse to defer action on the ordinance.

The previous question was called, and the ordinance was passed by a vote of 25 to 1.

Ald. Waldo presented an ordinance for changing the boundaries of the Second Precinct of the Fifteenth Ward, which was passed without objection.

Ald. Rawleigh presented an ordinance granting to M. S. Frost and E. J. Frost the right to erect gas-works and lay mains in all the streets and parks of the city; that no less than fifty miles of pipes should be laid in 1877 and a like amount in 1878, one-half at least to be in the West Division; that the gas should not be less than sixteen-candle power, and that it should be supplied to the city at a cost not exceeding $1.50 per 1,000 feet and to the general consumers at a cost not exceeding $2. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Gas, with instructions to report at the next meeting, and that it should be made a special order.

An order was presented authorizing James McBean to lay pavement on Canal street, between Wright and Harrison streets, and was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

The ordinance allowing the Chicago City Railway Company to lay a track on Van Buren street from State street to a point fifty feet east of Wabash avenue was called up and passed.

Ald. White offered an ordinance changing the boundaries of the election precincts of the Tenth Ward, making two less precincts.

Ald. Sommers offered a resolution authorizing the Board of Public Works to advertise for proposals for the construction of the Fuller street bridge. Carried.

The special order for 4:30 o'clock was taken up,—the ordinance requiring all heads of departments to report each month all applications for positions which are indorsed by Aldermen.

Ald. Lawler thought that the proposition was foolish, and, at this time especially, was an insult to the incoming Aldermen.

Ald. McCrea said that the heads of departments were bored continually by Aldermen who applied for positions for their friends and constituents, and the ordinance would have a wholesome effect.

The ordinance was passed, Ald. Lodding, O'Brien, Lawler, White, and Sweeny voting in the affirmative.

The Committee on County Relations reported that, in regard to the charges of Dr. McVickar against Ald. White, the Committee had several times notified McVickar, and he had failed to be present or present any proof of the charges made, and that on the contrary Ald. White had presented two affidavits from citizens exonerating him from the charges. The Committee were, at their request, discharged, and the papers placed on file.

The special order for 5 o'clock, the building ordinance heretofore published, was taken up. Discussion was cut off, however, by a motion to adjourn, which prevailed.

THE SOUTH PARK.

THE INVESTIGATION TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

Yesterday was the date fixed for the first meeting of the Joint Committee of the State Legislature which was recently appointed to investigate the South Park Commissioners. Owing, however, to the late arrival of the Senatorial branch of the Committee no action was taken, but this morning the investigators will meet at 10 o'clock in Parlors 1 and 3 of the Grand Pacific. The Committee consists of Senator John Morgan, of Morgan County; Elizur Southworth, of Montgomery; Representatives Richard Rowett, of Macoupin (Chairman); Luke H. Goodrich, of Will; and Bernard H. Trusdell, of Lee.

The Citizens' Association yesterday tendered the use of their rooms to the Committee, and it is possible that this offer may be accepted. There appears to be a general feeling among the legislators that the sessions should be public. As to the scope of the investigation, the Committee are acting under the set of resolutions hereunto appended, which are apparently wide enough to cover all the points:

WHEREAS, Extraordinary powers have been conferred upon the Park Commissioners by act of the Legislature of the State; and,

WHEREAS, An unjust exercise of the powers so conferred may, in times of great financial depression like the present, be made the means of oppression by levying distressing taxes upon the property within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners; and,

WHEREAS, By the terms of such acts the Commissioners are not amenable to the people whom they tax for the money to purchase and carry on parks, and grave complaints are made by citizens of Chicago of the onerous, unjust, unnecessary, and oppressive taxation to which they are subjected by the Commissioners, and of the unwise, injudicious, and reprehensible expenditure of money so raised, as follows: That raised by the sale of bonds; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives and Senate of Illinois, That a special committee of five, composed of three members of the House and two members of the Senate, be appointed to inquire into the complaints and ascertain how many acres of land are now embraced within the limits of the parks and of the boulevards connected therewith, and how many more are contemplated to be purchased; and, second, from whom said lands were purchased, date of purchase, and price paid per acre in each instance; third, the amount of taxes raised, directly and indirectly, for the purchase and improvement of lands since the date of the first purchase, the cost of levying and collecting said tax, and the objects, purposes, and items for which said taxes so raised were expended; the amount of bonds, if any, which have been issued and held by said Commissioners, for what amount sold, commission of selling, and to whom paid, and what disposition has been made of all proceeds; what sums of money, bonds, certificates, checks, lots, lands, and other articles and things of value have been paid, directly or indirectly, to the owners, editors, or managers of any of the weekly or daily papers of the City of Chicago, or to any person or persons acting or pretending to act for them, as a payment, gift, grant, donation, or bonus for any services rendered or pretended to have been rendered, and if so, to whom; what sums of money or aforesaid considerations have been paid to any Commissioners, either directly or indirectly, and for what paid, and whether any of them have held any salaried office, place, or position of trust by virtue of said commission, and what was such service, and what was paid therefor, and to whom paid; what considerations, either of money, bonds, stocks, lots, etc., have been paid as attorneys' fees, and to whom, together with the whole cost of litigation and witness fees; further, what lots or land in the vicinity of parks and boulevards are now owned or have been owned by the Commissioners, or any of them, or by any person or persons acting for them, together with the value of said lots and lands; what amount has been expended by the Commissioners, or by their authority, for building hot-houses, botanical gardens, beasts, birds, and statuary, ornaments, and so forth, and whether the expenditure was authorized by law; what prices have been paid contractors or other materials furnished and work done in and upon said parks, and whether the contracts for all such work have always been awarded to the lowest bidders; what will be the probable cost of the acquisition of such additional lands as will be required for the use of said parks, and completing all improvements, and the annual cost of keeping up the same, and to inquire into such other matters as to said Committee may seem fit.

Resolved, That the said Committee be empowered to send for witnesses and papers, take testimony, and conduct the proceedings of this investigation the same as in open court, and further be instructed to report whether the existing Park laws have been violated, and in what instance, and what measure, if any, can be adopted to reduce taxation for park purposes, and the expenses of said Park Commissioners in the City of Chicago, and report to the Legislature without unnecessary delay.

By an amendment to the above, which was adopted, the report of the Committee must be made to the present session of the Assembly. Mr. J. H. McDonald acts as Secretary to the Committee.

AMUSEMENTS.

"MISS MULTON."

An unfortunate woman, guilty of one indiscretion, awakened from her folly by the love she bears her children, re-enters her husband's home as governess. He has married a second time, and the ardent love she owns for her boy and girl and the second wife's bitter diatribes against, extract a confession of her identity from the first wife. Tableau and first wife's expulsion from the house. Dying, and saving her strength to hear her girl and boy call her mother once more, she sends for them. They come, whisper "Mother," and she dies in their arms.

Such the play of "Miss Multon" presented at Haverly's last night, with Miss Charlotte Thompson in the leading part. As a strongly marked emotional drama, without exceeding breadth or thickness, though possessing prodigious length, it affords a fine opportunity for a display of repressed passion. Yet Miss Thompson (to be congratulated in her make up) assumes that a proper delineation involves a world of rant, and while she is affecting occasionally, she seldom wins the sympathy a suffering woman demands, because of her manifest ability and inclination to take care of herself. Here and there she rises above the dull level, and in a few instances presents a fine spectacle of a suffering woman, but on the average she clings to the hair-tearing, and leaves the audience somewhat in doubt as to whether the affair will or will not terminate in combat and carnage.

The support is furnished by the so-called "celebrated" Opera-House Company of Cincinnati, and is as bad as any ever presented in Chicago.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Oscar Charles is a candidate for re-election to the office of Collector for the town of Lake View.

The quasi criminal calendar in the Criminal Court will be called Monday. There are 220 cases.

Harms and his extras will rack the brain of the Commissioners again to-morrow. He was on hand yesterday working his case up.

The West Chicago Collector turned over his books yesterday to the County Treasurer, and to-day will effect a final settlement. The balance in his hands for State and county taxes is over $50,000.

Mrs. Pike is in the midst of the greatest enjoyment just now, some friend having supplied her with the files of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*. Next to Jones himself she esteems his philosophy.

A pair of Mrs. McGowan's converts in the jail were espied by her Saturday briskly pummeling one another. Their fall from grace was only equaled by their tumble a few moments later from their lofty, airy cell to the seclusion of the dungeon.

"He speaks fourteen different languages, has charge of the scales, keeps a record of the inmates, is a clever fellow, and for the last four years has only received $30 per month," was the argument advanced in the County Board yesterday in favor of raising the salary of the clerk at the Hospital $120 per year. Col. Cleary wanted to give him an increase of $240, but the other Commissioners would not stand it.

Hynes, who is the Democratic candidate for City Attorney, has, during his brief sojourn in this city, been twice the candidates of the Republicans against Rountree for the office of County Attorney. When first a candidate for the office he had been in the city only two months, and when last a candidate he expressed his deep anxiety for the place by sending in a communication offering to perform the duties of the office at a reduced price. He was defeated for the place upon both occasions because he was a Republican, and by Democratic votes. One of his recommendations for the office both times was that he had served a term in Congress, as told by himself, but now it turns out that he was only the candidate of a handful of colored men.

A FEW STUBBORN FIGURES.

It may not be devoid of interest to the Commissioners and the public to know just how the appropriations for the year for running the several county institutions are holding out. To this end the following figures have been compiled, showing, for comparison's sake, the expenditures for 1876, the appropriations for 1877, and the expenditures for 1877 up to the 1st inst., from the principal funds:

Purposes.	*Expended, 1876.*	*Appropriated, 1877.*	*Expended, Mar. 1, '77.*
County-Agent's Office	$178,000	$125,000	$73,000
County-Clerk's Office	58,000	37,000	21,000
Hospital	64,400	50,000	30,000
Insane Asylum	90,000	60,000	33,000
Poor-House	70,000	40,000	23,000
Sheriff's Office	80,000	60,000	46,000
Dieting Prisoners	51,000	25,000	13,000
Recorder's Office	13,400	5,000	5,000
Outdoor Relief	25,000	10,000	9,500
County Building	32,700	18,000	8,000
City-Hall	15,600	3,000	1,500
Stationery	33,400	25,000	4,800

In the face of these figures, which show that the appropriations are all lower than a year ago, and that they have been more than half consumed during the first quarter, the Commissioners tenaciously adhere to their extravagant practices, and a few days ago agreed that nowhere could a dollar be cut off. The straights to which the county is being driven are so apparent that all must see them. At the Hospital, for instance, three-fifths of the appropriation has been expended for the year in the first three months, and yet a salary was increased there yesterday; in the County Clerk's office about two-thirds of the appropriation has been consumed, and at the Insane Asylum over one-half, yet nowhere can the expenditure of a penny be stopped. The figures speak for themselves, however, and must reach the taxpayers and stir up their righteous indignation.

EGAN'S SETTLEMENT WITH THE "RING."

The claim of Architect Egan for $26,000 for making the second or compromise plans for the new Court-House was settled yesterday in a somewhat surprising way, considering the circumstances. Months ago the County Attorney gave it as his opinion that Egan was not entitled to anything, and the Commissioners took the same view of the matter and refused to allow him anything. A few weeks later Egan renewed his demand, whereupon the Commissioners so far condescended as to inform him that he would be allowed to withdraw his claim. This he refused to do, stoutly maintaining that his bill was just, and that he would have it all or none, even going so far as to have the necessary papers drawn to commence action against the county to recover in the courts. Those who have noticed all these movements will wonder anew at Egan yesterday coming forward in the Board and agreeing to accept $15,000 for his claim, and at the Board voting him that amount almost unanimously, and in the very presence of the County Attorney. But strange things are happening nowadays, and this is but one of the many. Egan bases his conduct in the matter on his pecuniary embarrassment, but the excuse of the Commissioners is not known. Whatever may be the causes which brought about the compromise, the transaction on its face—the apparent fellowship between Egan and the "Ring"—is an omen of no good to the public, notwithstanding that the bill has been reduced $11,000.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were $23,000 from the South Town Collector and $1,007 from the Water Department.

The Department of Public Works will open bids Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock for cleaning the LaSalle and Washington street tunnels during the coming year.

Ald. McCrea said yesterday that he had heard that his name was used in the Convention as a candidate for the City Treasurership. He desires it stated that this use of his name was entirely unauthorized by him, and that he is not a chronic office-seeker.

Three deaths from scarlet fever have occurred already this week. The new cases of disease reported yesterday were at Nos. 58 Wesson street, 258 Kinzie, 1003 West Madison, 594 State, 151 Noble, 1540 Shurtleff avenue, 540 Centre avenue, 454 West Taylor, 167 West Fourteenth (three cases), 1534 Shurtleff avenue, 113 Hastings, 591 West Sixteenth, and 389 State street.

The number of deaths last week was 154, an increase of nine over the previous week. The causes of death were: Scarlet fever, 22; phthisis pulmonalis, 20; convulsions, 12; diphtheria, 3; puerperal fever, 5; typhoid fever, 8; old age, 5; pneumonia, 14; small-pox, 1. There were two premature and sixteen still births. There were eighty males and seventy-four females, fifty-eight married and ninety-six single. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the Seventh Ward, where sixteen are reported. The Sixth and Eighth Wards are each credited with fifteen, while the First Ward has but two and the Ninth three.

The Finance Committee will hold a meeting to-morrow, and it is most probable that the resolution in regard to the critical examination of the crib will be taken up. Some of the members of the Committee are very anxious that the public may be perfectly satisfied as to the condition of the crib, and want the examination made. City Engineer Chesbrough will probably appear before the Committee and state what he has stated to a reporter, that he has not inspected that part of the crib which is under water, and therefore can give but little reliable information thereupon. It is generally understood that the Committee will recommend an immediate examination by divers and experts.

The second test of the West Side Pumping-Works engines has not yet been made, partly because the builders of the engines have not completed all arrangement for the test, and partly because the city is in no hurry to have it made. Preparations are being made slowly. If the test about to be made fails to show that the engines are capable of the specified "duty"—90,000,000 foot pounds—and the builders desire any further trial, they will be obliged to pay for it. The city has already stood a $6,000 expense for the first trial, and will pay the cost of the second, but will go no further, demanding a settlement upon the showing of the last test. City-Engineer Chesbrough, when spoken to yesterday about the probability of the success of the trial, said that he would not be surprised if the 90,000,000 power were shown, because he had known instances where tests made after an engine had been in operation for a year had developed a much larger duty than those made shortly after the engines had been constructed.

CRIMINAL.

John Parrish, an alleged professional straw-bailer, was before Justice Foote yesterday, charged with perjury in swearing to the ownership of property scheduled in a bond. He gave bail in the sum of $500 for further appearance.

The store of Herschild & Schultz, No. 68 Randolph street, was entered by thieves yesterday, who gained entrance by smashing a window in the front door. They were alarmed, and scampered off before securing any plunder.

Justice Foote yesterday issued warrants for the arrest of Cornelius Shay, John Shay, and James Ryan, who are charged by William Meagher with the offense of riot, which was said to have been committed at the corner of Clark and Twenty-ninth streets.

Harry Gibbons, comedian, had a dispute yesterday morning about a whisky bill with Mrs. Eichhorn, of No. 85 Halsted street, during which the irate Amazon drew a knife and carved Gibbons on the neck near the right ear. Dr. W. P. Dunne dressed the wound and pronounced it not dangerous.

The Bradys keep a boarding-house at No. 282 Wabash avenue. There are Luther B. Brady and Virginia his wife, and they have a boarder named Abraham Saydam. Abraham says that Luther B. entered his room in the owner's absence, and did take all that was valuable therefrom, which act constituted larceny. The case was continued by Justice Haines, and Luther's bail was fixed at $500. He went to jail in default, and Virginia his wife was allowed to go upon her own recognizance.

Franklin Flynn, of Jacksonville, was before Justice Haines yesterday upon complaint of the commission firm of Robinson & Co., of the Stock-Yards, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. It is claimed that Flynn represented to the commission firm that he had cattle for sale. The firm honored drafts, and he having misrepresented facts as to the number of cattle, beat the firm out of about $2,000. The evidence was concluded yesterday, and the arguments will be made and decision given to-day. Flynn is meanwhile under bonds.

During the service at St. James' Church, corner Cass and Huron streets, Sunday morning, while Bishop Hare, Bishop Clarkson, Bishop McLaren, and Rector S. S. Harris were officiating in the rite of confirmation, a thief entered the vestry where the outer garments of the reverend gentlemen were hanging and purloined them. It happened that in the pocket of Dr. Harris' coat were some blank checks. Yesterday morning before banking hours a man presented to the astute Paying Teller of the Merchants' National Bank a check for $25, signed by S. S. Harris. The cautious Paying Teller, ever suspecting, referred the man to Mr. John De Koven, the Cashier of the bank. This gentleman asked the man how he came into possession of the check. The man replied that he had obtained it from another man. Mr. De Koven asked if the other man could be found. To this the man gave an affirmative reply, and the pair went out upon the street, but the man led Mr. De Koven to such a suspicious hole on Franklin street that his heart failed him and he would not enter, and was therefore obliged to let the culprit escape. The police were notified and are on the track.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Rev. W. J. Erdman resumes his Bible talks at the Chicago Avenue Church this evening.

Maj. Whittle will preach and Mr. McGranahan will sing at Railroad Chapel, State street, near Fourteenth, to-night at 7:45 o'clock.

The second regular meeting of the Archæological Section of the Chicago Academy of Sciences will be held this evening in the hall of the Academy.

Maj. D. W. Whittle will conduct a Gospel-meeting this evening at 7:45 o'clock at Bethany Congregational Church, corner Paulina and West Huron streets.

There will be an important rehearsal for the Old-Folks' Concert, to be given by the Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, at No. 614 Wabash avenue, at 7:30 p. m. to-day.

The Rev. S. H. Adams, of the Centenary M. E. Church, will give a Bible-reading before the Bible Association in Lower Farwell Hall at 11 o'clock today. Subject: "The Prayers of Christ." All are invited.

The regular monthly meeting of the Christian Workers' Union of the West Side will be held at No. 221 West Madison street, Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. A full attendance of ladies from all the churches is desired.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Dietzsch held an inquest over the body of Joseph Goldfinch, the man who was killed by the Milwaukee express Sunday afternoon. After the jury had been sworn in, evidence was taken, the principal witnesses being the engineer and fireman of the train. The engineer, J. W. Severance, stated that when he first saw the man he was about eighty rods from him. When within 400 feet of him he blew the whistle to caution him, but he seemed to take no notice. The engineer at the same time applied the brakes and reversed the engine, but before he could stop the train it had struck the man, throwing him upon the pilot, and carrying him about 100 feet. R. Lunt, the fireman, repeated in substance what was said by the engineer, adding that, from the time the first whistle was sounded, the engineer kept up a continual whistling while he was ringing the bell. John Foster, who had been working with the deceased at Sheperd's greenhouse, stated that Goldfinch was a quiet and industrious man. His habits were steady, and he was not addicted to drinking, as reported. The deceased was also deaf in one ear, and this is undoubtedly the reason why he did not hear the train. The jury found a verdict that the man came to his death through accident. They exonerated the railroad company and the employes. The effects of the deceased have been taken care of by the policeman. They comprise only a few articles of clothing and some money due him by his employer.

A man by the name of Keefe, from Waukegan, whose mind has been deranged for some time, escaped from the custody of his friends Sunday morning. He had not been seen till yesterday afternoon, when Officer Carney found him near the tank-house in an exhausted condition. The man had evidently been without food ever since he left Waukegan. He was given a warm dinner and then sent to his friends.

Miss S. M. Kimball, whom many will remember as being a prominent young lady in the Woman's College a few years ago, is in town, the guest of Miss Lulu Bannister.

HIGHWOOD.

A lively time is expected in Highwood this evening. H. H. Everts, Esq., the great champion of Evolution, is to be pitted against Prof. H. P. Gatchell, and the young people are to give some tableaux.

Dr. Horace Gatchell is about publishing a monthly paper devoted to the interests of Highwood, the first number to be out April 1.

The Baptist Church give their first sociable at the residence of Mrs. John Churchill Thursday evening. All the community are invited.

LAKE VIEW.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lake View, held March 24, a meeting was called, to be held at the Humboldt House, corner Belmont avenue and the Graceland road, this evening, at 7:30, to nominate candidates for the offices to be filled at the election on the first Tuesday in April.

MOODY IN BOSTON.

Ill Success of the Evangelist in the City of "Culcha."

Boston Correspondence Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The bad weather has been the excuse for a great falling off in the audiences of Mr. Moody, but the crowd which thronged the Tabernacle on Monday night to hear Phillips Brooks was good indirect evidence that Boston is satiated with Moody. He is getting cross about it, too, and makes little petulant remarks unfavorable to Boston. There has been no revival yet, in the technical sense of the word,—very few converts have been made, and the excitement has been slight and superficial since the first fortnight. This is accounted for differently by different persons; but the favorite theory now is that Moody has preached too bitter a form of Calvinism. Mr. Murray seems to take that view, and is now opposing Moody, whom for a while he favored. I doubt if this has much to do with the comparative failure of the revival. Calvinism in a more trenchant shape would very likely succeed better. I think Mr. Moody has disappointed expectations, and that Mr. Sankey has done so still more. The Tabernacle did not draw so well as was expected, and there was little of the deeper current of excitement about spiritual things, when it began to grow tiresome as a place of amusement. So people have left Moody and gone to the theatre. I asked at one theatre what effect the Tabernacle had on theatrical audiences. "Oh," said the ticket-seller, "it helps us." The ridicule of the *Sunday Times* is more an indication of the popular current than a means of thwarting the evangelists. The fun is not very good in itself, but there are some good caricatures, and the people are very willing to laugh at them. An editor who should caricature Phillips Brooks would soon see his mistake. The popularity of that clergyman is remarkable, and all the more gratifying because it is based on solid qualities rather than outside attractions. Dr. Bartol, at the Chestnut street Club last Monday, set the seal of his gentle but conclusive censure upon both Moody and Joseph Cook. The latter will perhaps reply, for he likes to give his critics a rap; but Moody is wiser, and pursues his own course, whatever may be said or sneered. He is a great social force, notwithstanding his ill success here.

Adirondack Murray in the Golden Rule.

The revival labors have produced, even in the Tabernacle audiences, no solemn, profound, and what experienced laborers in similar efforts mean by the term "old-fashioned" conviction of sin. The religious atmosphere of the place is of an uncertain character. . . . In the second place, it is time to have it understood that the Tabernacle movement, as it is called, is not a Boston movement. The most that can be claimed is that it is a movement of a part of Boston. The fact is, that for the last month the meetings have been largely sustained, and the audience furnished, by Christians and curiosity-seekers from outside the city. . . . It is the feeling, in the third place, and it is a very widespread one, that the inquiry-meetings have not been protected from the intrusion of those who are anything but true seekers after religious truth or a godly life. Station-house lodgers, tramps, and professional "repeaters" have swarmed into these meetings, not even from so laudable a motive as curiosity, in which case they might peradventure be bettered; but, for the sake of the opportunity to enlist the sympathies of the benevolent, that money may be obtained in an easier manner than by the ordinary methods of begging or stealing. It is our opinion that if the inquiry meetings were put under the espoinage of the Chief of Police for a week, the "seekers" would be materially diminished in numbers, to the permanent good of the management. In conclusion, we express the opinion that the great misfortune, the thing to be profoundly mourned over by Christians here and everywhere, is the fact that Boston herself is not being quickened into the divine life. Her business and professional men are not being touched. Her students and artists are not being touched. Her wit and wealth are not being converted. In short, all that represents the power of Boston, the forces of heart and intellect which make her what she is, the most wonderful city in the Union, are not being brought into holy relations with God.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HALIFAX, March 26.—In the Supreme Court to-day the Chief Justice delivered a judgment in a case relative to the precedence of the Queen's Counsel, in which the legality of the Great Seal of the Province came in question. According to the judgment, Mr. Ritchie, who raised the question, retains the precedence he held previous to the issue of the late order of the local Government, and the Chief Justice says the new seal is the legal one, but he does not anticipate the trouble from the use of the old seal feared by some. The other Judges have not yet given judgment, but there is scarcely any doubt that the majority of the Court will concur with the Chief Justice.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, March 26.—A special dispatch from Winnipeg, Manitoba, says an unknown epidemic has broken out among the Inkians at Battleford, Northwest Territory.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, March 26.—A well-known dry-goods merchant, named David Logan, entered his store as usual early this morning and deliberately took off his coat and hung himself. Before doing so he closed the door and wrote a letter, which he left in his coat. An inquest will be held.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HALIFAX, March 26—Later.—Judges Wilkins and James dissented from the decision of the Chief Justice on precedence and the Great Seal question. Judges Desbarre and McDonald concurred with the Chief Justice. The case will be appealed to the Privy Council of England or to the Supreme Court of Canada. The matter came before the Legislative Assembly this afternoon, and an address to her Majesty was moved asking for Imperial legislation to set at rest all doubts relative to acts under the Great Seal of the Province.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, March 26.—The inquest in the Logan suicide case this afternoon showed that the deceased had been losing money lately, and that his domestic relations were of an unhappy character.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., March 26.—The excitement over the temperance revival still continues. Four saloons will close May 1, and one be turned into a temperance billiard-hall. The Temple of Honor numbers about 150. The Germans have followed in the wake of the Americans and established an anti-treating society.

A HEAVY BUSINESS.

Out of 245 brush-makers in the United States it is said that D. White & Sons, of Boston and Portland, use one-quarter of the entire bristle importation to this country.

NEVER RETURN.

Housekeepers who have used Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts never return to the use of those cheap extracts that flood the market.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

McNeil Refuses the Temporary Aid Tendered by the Commissioners.

Egan Knocks $11,000 Off His Bill, and It Is Ordered Paid.

Commissioner Senne Makes a Fine Showing of the County's Financial Condition.

The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members being present except Mr. Tabor.

A communication was read from numerous citizens complaining of the condition and keeping of the old city Morgue at the corner of Eighteenth and Arnold streets, and asking that George A. Elton be placed in charge of the same without expense to city or county. Referred to Committee on Hospitals.

A communication was read from Rhodes & Co., offering to donate certain lumber for the fence around the Court-House Square on condition that they have the use of the fence for advertising purposes. The proposition was accepted.

Under the head of bills the usual number were read, among others one from Joseph Hogan for plumbing and gas-fitting at the new Hospital, amounting to $1,633.74, all of which were referred.

The Committee on Hospitals reported in favor of bills amounting to $1,362, which were ordered paid, and also in favor of appropriating $900 for the benefit of the West Side Free Dispensary, and the purchase of a covered wagon to cost $250 for the use of the Hospital. Adopted.

DIETING PRISONERS.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts reported adversely on the proposition to reduce the price allowed the Sheriff for dieting prisoners in the jail. The report was signed by Messrs. Mulloy, Carroll, and Conly.

Mr. Schmidt wanted the report to go over, as he understood that the Grand Jury was looking into the matter of dieting the prisoners, and would report to this Board.

Mr. McCaffrey wanted to know how he knew that the Grand Jury was looking into the matter.

Mr. Schmidt—I saw it in the papers, and have also heard of it.

Mr. McCaffrey—If the Grand Jurors have been talking over their business on the outside they are not fit to be jurors.

Mr. Fitzgerald was in favor of the report going over, under the circumstances, and forever, as he believed it to be a fraud to adopt it. It amounted to throwing away from $50 to $60 per day of the public money. The Sheriff had been entertaining a proposition from a gentleman on the North Side to diet the prisoners for 15 cents per day, and he would have accepted it had it not been that he was afraid the papers would get hold of it. Because other Sheriffs had been allowed to rob the people, it was no reason that Kern should, who was boasting around the street that the price allowed him could not be reduced, because he had enough Commissioners fixed to sustain him.

After some further discussion the report was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Bradley, Carroll, Cleary, Conly, Guenther, Hoffmann, Lenzen, McCaffrey, Mulloy, Schmidt—10.

Nays—Ayars, Fitzgerald, Senne Holden—4.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

The matter of amending the contract of McNeil & Son on the new Court-House was taken up, when the County Attorney presented the contract as amended, and explained its provisions. He said he had interpreted the order of the Board in the matter literally, and, as amended, the contract provided that the contractors should be paid $60,000, less the $25,000 already paid, upon the certificate of the architect that $100,000 worth of work had been done at the quarries, and that no further payment should be made to them until the work was in the walls, etc. He continued to say that he had shown the contract as amended to McNeil, and that he accused him of having misunderstood the order of the Board, and would not sign it, hence he reported it back for further action.

Mr. Egan said McNeil had told him that he would not sign the contract as amended, for it would not meet his wants. The advantage of the new contract over the old was that it would afford him temporary relief only, whereas he wanted it to so read that he could draw on quarry estimates from time to time as the work progressed. McNeil claimed to have the entire basement stone cut, of which he knew nothing. Rountree had figured, however, that the basement when cut and set would be worth about $80,000, and McNeil had asked him to say that to amend the contract as proposed would simply lift him out of one rut and place him in another, and to suggest that his need was to have the benefit of quarry estimates right along.

Mr. Rountree, in answer to some questions, stated that McNeil's old contract was binding, and that his bondsmen had not been released when the county advanced him $25,000 some time ago. He made mention of this fact to correct an impression which had gone forth from the Board meeting a few days ago, to the effect that the contract was null and void.

The reading of the contract as amended was then called for, but, it being again announced that McNeil would not sign it, its reading was dispensed with, and the whole matter was laid over for one week.

EGAN'S CLAIM.

The claim of Architect Egan for $26,000 for the second plans for the new Court-House was then taken up as the special order.

Mr. Bradley moved that Egan be allowed $15,000, and Mr. Ayers seconded the motion.

Mr. Egan came forward by invitation, and in answer to certain questions said that he would accept $15,000 in full for his claim of all demands outside of his contract.

The motion prevailed by a vote of 12 to 2, Messrs. Guenther and Senne voting in the negative.

Mr. Senne then submitted the following:

WHEREAS, It appears by the report of the Committee on Public Service that the expenditures of the county cannot be reduced so as to correspond with the appropriations made and levied for that purpose for the current year; and

WHEREAS, The back taxes have been estimated far above the actual amount, which will necessarily leave a large deficit at the end of the fiscal year, as will more fully appear by the following statement, to-wit:

Amount of tax of 1876 extended		$1,601,630
Amount of back tax and forfeitures		305,937
Total		$1,907,568
Amount which will probably not be collected, taking the collection of last year for a basis		584,943
Total probable collection		1,322,624
Add receipts of Clerks of several Courts, Sheriff, Recorder, and Treasurer's office, taking 1876 as a basis		165,606
Grand total receipts		$1,488,231
Court-House appropriation	$425,000	
Sinking fund, new indebtedness	60,000	
Total		$485,000
Giving these two funds the ratio on above estimate of collection 73 per cent		354,050
Interest on old debt		191,905
Interest on new debt		101,500
Temporary loan and interest on same, due June 14, 1877		200,333
Loans due July 13, 1877		104,666
Loans due Nov. 11, 1877		53,950
Total		$1,015,405
Leaving for general fund for fiscal year		472,826
Orders paid out of general fund up to May 1, 1877		331,135
Orders outstanding unpaid March 1, 1877		95,896
Total expenditures first quarter of fiscal year		$427,032
Taking the first quarter as a basis, but allowing reasonable sum for outdoor relief and Poor-House, being through the harvest part of the year, say per quarter, $300,000, the expenditures for the year will be		1,408,131
Leaving a deficit at end of year of		981,098

AND WHEREAS, The agreement made by and between the Board and the several contractors for the erection of the new Court-House, if carried out must necessarily exceed the amount appropriated for that purpose to a large extent before another appropriation can be made; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed, who, together with the Committee on Finance, consult with the County Attorney and Treasurer for a close examination of the present financial condition of the county, and report to this Board whether in their opinion it would not be advisable to make arrangements with the contractors to discontinue the work until such time as the county and city are both able and willing to proceed with the building, so when completed it will, as it should, be one entire job.

Mr. Senne spoke in favor of the report, and made an exhibit of the present condition of the several funds appropriated for the running of the county institutions, but, as might have been expected, the whole matter was referred.

The Board then adjourned.

ELON FARNSWORTH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The death of Chancellor Farnsworth, of Detroit, will be learned with regret by a host of friends in all parts of our country. He was an able lawyer, a wise Chancellor, an expert financier, a natural diplomatist, and a true-hearted Christian. He came from Vermont to Detroit in 1823, when the Territory of Michigan was a howling wilderness. He grew with the country, and helped to mold it into the great Empire it now is. He formed a partnership with Daniel Goodwin at an early day, and they were in every important case in the Territory until they left the Bar,—Farnsworth being appointed Chancellor of the State and Goodwin Judge of the Supreme Court. After the office of Chancellor was abolished he was President of a savings bank, Regent of the Michigan University, and a Director of the Michigan Central Railroad. In every position he was a polite, considerate, and affable gentleman of the old school. The Chancellor early married a lady of rare intellect and great attractions, and their home was the rendezvous of all the literary and political celebrities who visited that charming city. Few of the rare spirits of the last generation failed to visit the wonderful Island of Michilimackinac and the rapids of Sault Ste. Marie, and one of the marked periods of their trip was a reception at the Farnsworths', in the City of the Straits. Many citizens of Chicago will recall with pleasure the happy excursions at the Chancellor's.

Although several children were born in their family, only two attained majority. One married Maj.-Gen. Orlando Wilcox, and is now deceased. The other married J. F. Harrison, a distinguished counsellor of New York City.

As a lawyer, Chancellor, banker, Railroad Director, and Regent of the University, Farnsworth deserves the honorable mention of posterity for devoting talents of rare order to shaping the systems of this wild country into forms of good law, fair equity, honest finances, grand corporations, and universal education. Over and through all this life of usefulness, the charms of his society shed a light that made the world seem fuller of sunshine in his presence. When one goes to the lap of earth leaving the world richer, better, and happier for his having lived upon it, we may well pause to drop a flower upon his grave.

D. GOODWIN, JR.

RELIGIOUS.

METHODIST MINISTERS.

The Rev. Dr. Jutkins presided at the Methodist ministers' meeting yesterday morning, the Rev. M. D. Gillette opening it with prayer.

The discussion of the question, "The propriety of removing the limit to the pastoral term," was resumed. The Rev. R. D. Sheppard was the first speaker. He was inclined to take a conservative view of the subject. By making possible the extension of service there would be a general clamor for it. If the opportunity of staying in a place beyond the appointed time, even as an experiment, were given to pastors, they would take it, and claim it afterwards as a right. He thought that few pastors were capable of doing good service longer than three years in one place. They exhausted themselves in that period. Besides, they themselves needed relief, which was thus obtained, giving them a chance to use their ideas again. Then again the Methodist Church was not for the building up of personal glory or reputation. The present system was a protest and check against favoritism, and was for a universal brotherhood.

The Rev. Mr. Willing was called for, and said that it occurred to him that there might be a modified change in the present system that would be healthy. He thought that the successful pastorates could be extended. If a brother ran a church three years well, it might be possible for him to go on another three years. For himself, on one occasion he found himself at the end of his rope as far as ideas were concerned, and he went to Conference and begged to be transferred, but he was sent back. He stumbled along awhile, and by and by he prayed for Divine assistance, and there came a revival, and he preached seven sermons a week and the people said he gave better sermons than ever before. He was persuaded that a modified extension of the pastorate would be good for city work. When a majority of a church asked for an extension of the pastor's service, the Bishop might well yield to that desire, provided the law of the church did not interfere.

The Rev. Mr. Atkinson said he had back-slidden to the old idea. He did not think a change was desirable. He had some statistics of churches in twenty-four cities. If the number of probationers were counted, the Methodists in Philadelphia would be ahead of the Presbyterians in that stronghold of Presbyterianism. The latter had about 3,000 more communicants than the Methodists, according to the last official reports. New York had not been a congenial soil for Methodism owing to the Knickerbocker element. In the City of New York there were 10,445 Methodist church-members. The Presbyterian Church had 16,000 members in New York. Philadelphia had 21,000 Methodists and 23,000 Presbyterians in round numbers. In those two cities Methodism never had a full chance. Brooklyn, the third largest city in the country, had 10,293 full members and the Presbyterians had 9,145 members there. Baltimore had 15,666 Methodists and 2,713 Presbyterians. Chicago had 5,628 Methodists and 4,661 Presbyterians. Boston had 3,954 Methodists and 1,579 Presbyterians. Cincinnati had 4,202 Methodists and 3,417 Presbyterians. St. Louis had 1,381 Methodists and 2,250 Presbyterians, and St. Louis was a stronghold of Presbyterians. New Orleans had 2,537 Methodists and 118 Presbyterians. The strength of the Baptist Church was in the South, while that of the Methodist was in the North. In Buffalo the Presbyterian element predominated,—1,806 Methodists and 2,377 Presbyterians. Washington had 4,900 Methodists and 2,699 Presbyterians. Newark had 4,494 Methodists and 4,393 Presbyterians. Louisville had 939 Methodists and 1,353 Presbyterians. Cleveland had 2,394 Methodists and 2,518 Presbyterians. Pittsburg had 4,038 Methodists and 3,246 Presbyterians. Jersey City had 2,636 Methodists and 1,082 Presbyterians. Detroit had 1,668 Methodists and 2,033 Presbyterians. Milwaukee had 1,238 Methodists and 833 Presbyterians. Albany had 1,615 Methodists and 2,152 Presbyterians. Providence had 1,979 Methodists and 179 Presbyterians. Rochester had 1,746 Methodists and 3,619 Presbyterians. Allegheny had 2,058 Methodists and 1,535 Presbyterians. New Haven had 1,821 Methodists while the Presbyterians had not a single communicant. Indianapolis had 3,364 Methodists and 2,875 Presbyterians. Many of the above-named cities were in States which were first occupied by Presbyterians, yet in almost every case the Methodists had come up abreast of and passed the old church. The speaker wished to point out that the Methodist Church, with its itinerant pastorate, had beaten the other church organizations.

The Rev. Mr. Willing did not see how these figures affected the question. It wasn't a question of relative strength of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, but whether a change in the itinerant system would not still further increase the Methodist membership.

On motion of the Rev. D. McChesney, the discussion of the question was ordered continued until the second Monday from date, the Rev. Mr. Williamson to lead.

NOON PRAYER-MEETING.

The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, pastor of the New England Church, and Mr. McGranahan conducted the noon prayer-meeting in Farwell Hall yesterday, and they had a large and attentive congregation. The exercises were opened with the singing of two hymns. Appropriate and fervent prayer was offered by the leader, and it was followed by the singing of "Hold the Fort."

The Rev. S. H. Davis read requests for prayers for the inmates of the Lodging House on the West Side; for the Methodist Episcopal Church on Halsted street; for union meetings at Englewood; for two business partners; by the parents of a son addicted to strong drink; for physician in Dubuque and the young men in that city; for one who is straying from God; for a young lady; for three young men in Chicago; a mother for two brothers; for a son; for two children; and for the Traveling Men's Union. In answer to the requests Father Kellogg offered prayer.

The Rev. Mr. Chamberlain said he supposed the gathering was for the special purpose of hearing reports from the churches and the Christian workers. From Luke, tenth chapter, he quoted, showing how Christ had appointed His disciples two by two to go out to some village and preach the Gospel. He had seen some wonderful instances of conversions in his own church, where men had confessed their sins and had found Jesus, and gave their testimony to others of His saving power. When Christ sent His disciples forth it was not to show the power that had been gained over Satan, but to make manifest what had been done for them. They should preach the Gospel because the Lord Jesus had commanded it.

Reports were made by Maj. Whittle, the Rev. N. A. Prentice, the Rev. E. H. Baker, the Rev. Mr. Gibson, A. J. Bell, Esq., and others, showing that the Christian work was progressing in the most encouraging manner in Chicago and vicinity and in Canada, and many souls had been converted to Christ.

Henry Morehouse, the evangelist, offered prayer, and the meeting was closed with the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Prentice.

PRESBYTERIAN ELDERS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Presbyterian Elders was held yesterday afternoon in Room No. 48 McCormick Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Elder T. B. Carter presided, and Elder Burrill opened the meeting with prayer.

Dr. Gray, from the Committee on Questions, suggested the discussion of "The Discipline, Its Duties and Limitations."

Elder W. S. Wells was chosen to open that question next week.

Dr. Turpin commenced the debate on the question of "Rotary versus Permanent Eldership." He took the ground that the office was of Divine origin, and was intended to be permanent. The Elder was guided by the Holy Spirit, and was, therefore, constituted a Divine call. To re-elect the Elder, or rotate him out of office, was an absurdity, and the fixed term of office degraded the place. If an Elder was unfit for the position, the Church discipline provided a method for his removal. Ministers sometimes proved unworthy, but they were not subjected to the humiliation of an election. The rotary system tended to encourage experimentation, and exposed Elders to removal on some temporary excitement arising. It would enable pastors to get rid of Elders who disagreed with them; while it was a fact that contrary Elders were sometimes of great practical value to the Church. Elders should not hold office solely at the sufferance of the pastor.

Elder C. J. Merritt remarked that the rotary system in the Sixth Church was the result of peculiar circumstances. He was opposed to the system, but no evil results had arisen from it in his church.

Judge Moore, of the Third Church, said the Teaching and Ruling Elders were of the same rank, and the minister's term of service might be limited quite as well as the Elder's. He favored a permanent pastorate, and believed the arguments thereof applied to a life Eldership. The Scriptures did not state that the Elder's term of office was for life. The Elders should be more active in the Church, and not leave affairs so much to the ministers. He favored the election of an Elder as Moderator of the General Assembly, instead of a minister. He urged that committees should be selected from the best men, regardless of their position as laymen or ministers.

Elder E. S. Wells, of Lake Forest, said that in his Church and in the First Church of this city experience had taught him that rotary Eldership was the best plan, and there was a great deal to be said in its favor.

Elder J. M. Keese was in favor of the permanent Eldership, and had become so after receiving much knowledge of the rotary system in other churches.

Elder L. F. Burrill, of the Third Church, thought each church should determine for itself between the rotary and permanent systems.

Elder O. F. Avery, of the Second Church, stated that the rotary system had worked fairly so far as his observation went.

Elder W. R. Port, of the Eighth Church, favored the permanent plan, and Elder Woodford was of the same opinion.

Judge Moore read from the Articles of Discipline that the office of Elder or Deacon was for life, unless the incumbent could show cause why he should be relieved of it.

Elder Thomas Hood, of the Eighth Church, argued for the rotary system. He thought too much importance was attached to the divineness of the call to the Eldership.

The discussion of the question will be continued at the next meeting, and Elder Wells was appointed to open it.

The meeting adjourned, after prayer by Elder Barker.

THE CRIB.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A communication from H. J. Chapman, of Burlington, Ia., coupling my name in connection with his as discussing the security of the lake crib, about which so much is now being written, appears in this morning's TRIBUNE. I will say in answer thereto that I never held any such conversation with Mr. Chapman, and when he says "our opinion" he is simply assuming an authority for which he has no sanction from me. I never gave an opinion about the crib, for the very good reason that I do not know anything about it, except as every other citizen of Chicago is acquainted with it; and, notwithstanding the great deal of "newspaper engineering" skill which has recently been expended in improving the aforesaid structure, I am quite content to leave its future efficiency in the hands of our thoroughly-tried City Engineer, E. S. Chesbrough, whose opinion I consider worth more than that of a whole regiment of disappointed "ax-grinders." Very respectfully,

GEORGE H. FROST.

THE WINDSOR.

The Bath Hotel is considered to be the most aristocratic house of its kind in London. There the great men gather with their families, and a tone of high life rests upon its every surrounding. As is the Bath Hotel to the aristocratic Englishman, so is the Windsor Hotel to the cultivated American traveler. There is about it always an air of extreme gentility, and luxuries abound. This feature has placed it prominently before travelers as the hotel of America. The Windsor stands in the most aristocratic neighborhood of Fifth avenue and Forty-sixth street, New York.

DEATHS.

HANCOCK—March 26, 1877, aged 1 year, Cora, daughter of Charles D. and Gertrude Hancock.

Funeral from residence, No. 1826 Wabash-av., March 27, at 2 p. m.

IRISH—Suddenly, March 26, at Palatka, Fla., of inflammation of the bowels, Frank A., oldest son of S. A. Irish.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROTTLER—The funeral of the late Frank Rottler will take place at his late residence, 1130 State-st., at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning to the Twenty-second Street Depot. His remains will be taken to Homewood, Ill.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE NORTH TOWN.

A mass-meeting called by the Citizens' Union of North Chicago will be held this evening at Miller's Hall, corner North-av. and Sedgwick-st., commencing at 8 o'clock.

Speeches on the necessity of disregarding the question of national politics in the election of men for town or municipal offices will be made by Col. Edmund Juessen, George E. Adams, Esq., and other able speakers.

THE WEST TOWN.

The delegates to the Town Convention, West Chicago, are hereby notified to meet at Billings' Hall, southwest corner Washington and Halsted-sts., Tuesday, March 27, at 10 a. m. sharp, to nominate town officers. ALVIN SALISBURY, Chairman West Town Committee.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

There will be a meeting of the candidates nominated on the Republican ticket this morning at 10 a. m. at Tremont House club-room.

FOURTH WARD.

There will be a special meeting of the Fourth Ward Republicans at their headquarters, No. 265 Thirty-first-st., this evening at 8 o'clock. The Hon. Sidney Smith and others will address the meeting. All are invited.

SIXTH WARD.

There will be a Republican mass-meeting of the Sixth Ward this evening at 8 o'clock sharp at 772 South Halsted-st.

ELEVENTH WARD.

There will be a special meeting of the Eleventh Ward Republican Club this evening at Martine's Hall to ratify the nominations made by the City and West Town Republican Conventions and prepare for the campaign. A full attendance is requested.

BABY CARRIAGES.

BABY CARRIAGES. For next 30 days I will offer for sale at prices that defy competition 100 of the best Eastern make Children's Carriages in the market, at POTTLE'S Willow Works, 235 West Madison-st.

N. B.—Store open until 9 p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS
Tuesday, March 27, 9:30 a. m.
NEW SPECIALTIES—IMPORTANT.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
On Wednesday, March 28, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
BY CATALOGUE,
1,375 CASES
Boots, Shoes & Slippers

This stock is of the BEST MAKES, and so well assorted that dealers can COMPLETE THEIR ENTIRE MEMORANDUM at this sale.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

BANKRUPT SALE.

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry,
Coin Silver and Plated Ware,
The remaining stock of the
New York Money Loan Office,
AT AUCTION,

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, March 27, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., at Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ENTIRE STOCK OF A
Crockeryware Dealer,
SHOW CASES, STORE FIXTURES, &c.,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 28, at 9:30 o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

On Tuesday, March 27, at 9:30 a. m.

We have a large Auction Sale. New and Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, and General Household Goods, General Merchandise, etc., etc.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

RADDIN & CLAPP,
83 and 85 Wabash-av.
WILL HOLD THEIR THIRD
Spring Trade Sale of Boots and Shoes,
Tuesday, March 27, at 10 a. m.
An extra choice line of goods will be offered.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA,
Auctioneer, 117 Wabash-av.
ASSIGNEES' SALE,
BALANCE OF
STOCK OF JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
Will be sold at Auction to-day at 11 a. m. No reserve.
J. J. McGRATH, Assignee.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO.
No. 579 West Adams-st.
At the Private Residence. Sale this (Tuesday) morning, March 27, at 10 o'clock. Look out for bargains.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auct'rs, 662 W. Lake-st.

By L. MOSES & CO.,
Auctioneers, 25 East Washington-st.
TUESDAY, March 27, 9:30 a. m., large sale of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Dress Goods, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Notions, and Hamburg Embroidery.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.